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[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

The future historian of the reign of Victoria will have to devote a considerable space of his annals to the royal excursions of our youthful Sovereign. The pencils of our artists have been again called into requisition to illustrate her Majesty's "Progress" through one of the most interesting districts of the land she rules. It is not now the halls of the Chateau D'Eu, or the forest-shades of *la belle France*, through which the steps of royalty are conducted—but the residences of her own nobility—the halls of an old and wealthy aristocracy, of whose homage the most powerful monarch might be proud. Nor is this the only or even the chief feature of her Majesty's excursion. It makes her familiar with the outward appearance of that portion of her empire where are situated the great triumphs of our national energy, in the form of those vast manufacturing establishments which constitute the wonder of the world they almost supply. Another circumstance must press the magnitude of this system still more forcibly upon her; she sits a welcome and honoured guest at the table of her Prime Minister, sprung to birth from the manufacturing class, inheriting the wealth created by its skill, and who has won his way, by his own talents and perseverance, to the highest position of the most extensive empire of the world. The spectacle at Drayton Manor, during the last two days, is, in many respects, an impressive one. Sovereign and subject—monarch and minister—host and guest—how much is there in these relations to give rise to reflection! Others, too, were present at the splendid board—representatives of the noblest houses of the realm—the Talbots, the Rutlands, the Buccleuchs. To the mind that looks beyond the surface of things, the conventionalities of society are too apt to hide from us the real significance of many events—there would be summoned up associations of the present and the past—of the old feudalities of England—their absolutism perished, but their courtliness and magnificence remaining, blending with the wealth equally large, and the power far greater than they ever possessed—both fallen into the hands of a representative of the modern system of production and commerce—a thing which, compared with the traditions and annals of these ancient names, is but of yesterday. We recognise in such events an illustration of the great law of progress. All permanent changes are more or less gradual, and without the contrast which such events as these present to us, we should not be fully sensible of the vast alteration the constitution of society has undergone. There are some who regret those changes; who sigh over the past, and would fain restore it. But all such sympathies are as foolish as they are vain. The hand of the dial cannot be pushed back. The past had its crimes, its sufferings, and its miseries, as well as the present—though over much of them oblivion has happily let fall her veil. We may grieve over much that surrounds us now; but our exertions should be directed rather to the remedying of all that is evil, without wasting our time in vain regrets for forms and institutions that have vanished. Both for nations and individuals there is the stern sentence, "It is too late."

Repentance asks a spell in vain,
To call departed hours again.

But this is, perhaps, referring too much to an event, which to many will appear of an everyday character; we can only say, that we do not think with them.

Another remarkable feature of these "Progresses" of Royalty, is the uniform necessity we experience in finding a parallel for them, of resorting to the reign of Elizabeth—she "of the

lion-port and eagle-eye." She never quitted the shores of England; the mutual jealousies of the monarchs of that age would scarcely have permitted it to be done in safety; but she mingled with her nobility, visited their residences, accepted their invitations, dined with her "loyal city," and honoured the feasts of her "royal merchant," Gresham, with her presence. He, too, was the child of a system which laid the foundation of that commercial enterprise that has produced the Arkwrights and Peels of the present day. He did not actually hold any office in the State, but he had great influence over the Court—an influence born of the "money-power"—for the published facts of his life prove that he was almost the Rothschild of his age. It is also singular enough that, on the very same spot where our present Queen has been entertained by Sir R. Peel, Elizabeth was received by the Earl of Essex, her High Steward, who was then the possessor of Drayton.

But what a contrast is again presented to the mind's eye, in the state parade of the haughty and somewhat cold Elizabeth, when all the cumbrous splendour of her state could not disguise the rudeness of everything in the shape of personal accommodation, which no amount of wealth could then obviate or remove! The mail-like pace of the royal cavalcade, over roads, the best of which were almost impassable to wheel carriages, compared with the almost lightning swiftness of a royal transit now made, with all the appliances and means afforded by railroads and steam. Borne along by the imprisoned elements, which the skill of man has, as it were, harnessed

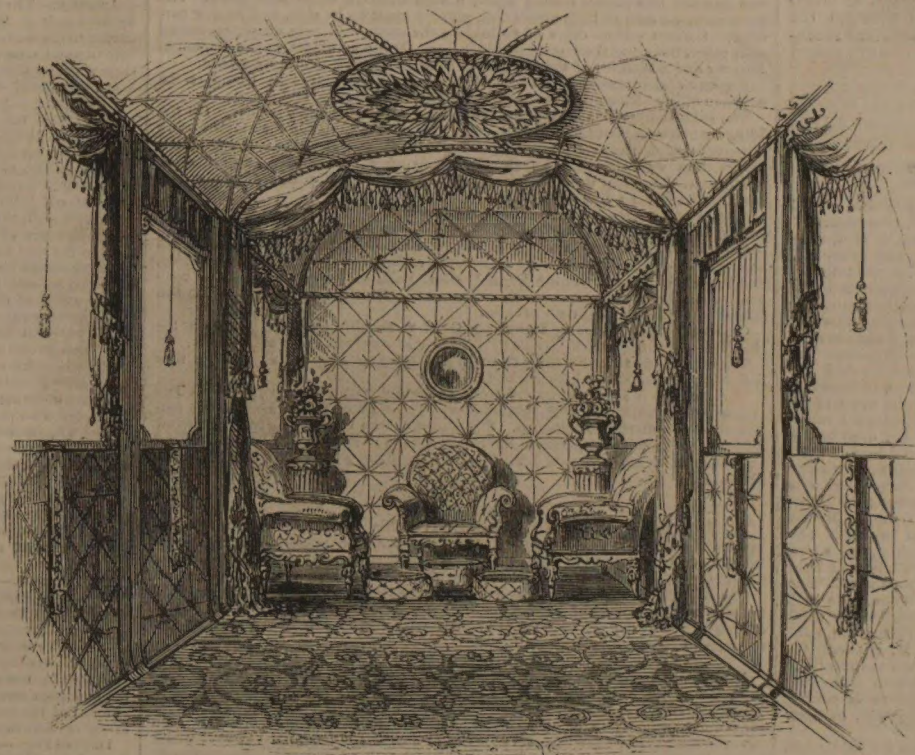
and compelled to do his bidding, the royal carriage rushes past, scarcely seen by the expecting hundreds, ere it has sped out of sight. Does it not speak volumes of the universal confidence felt in these newly-developed powers, that the most important political personage in the land can trust them so unhesitatingly—nay, with a degree of pleasure—for we perceive that our gracious Queen avails herself of the Railway, on every occasion, in preference to the slower, and not safer method. Some who have permitted their fears rather to disturb their equanimity, have objected to the royal person encountering the perils they fancy are to be found on a railroad. But experience is fast proving them to be more timid than wise. Then the loyalty of the proprietors of these immense works has prompted them to do everything that skill and capital can accomplish to ensure safety, and to link speed with splendour. Read the description of the carriage constructed for her Majesty, by the London and Birmingham Company. Does it not look like a passage from some modern "Thousand and One Nights?" There is the very spirit of luxury and splendour in every line;

"The horse of brass,
On which the Tartar King did ride,"

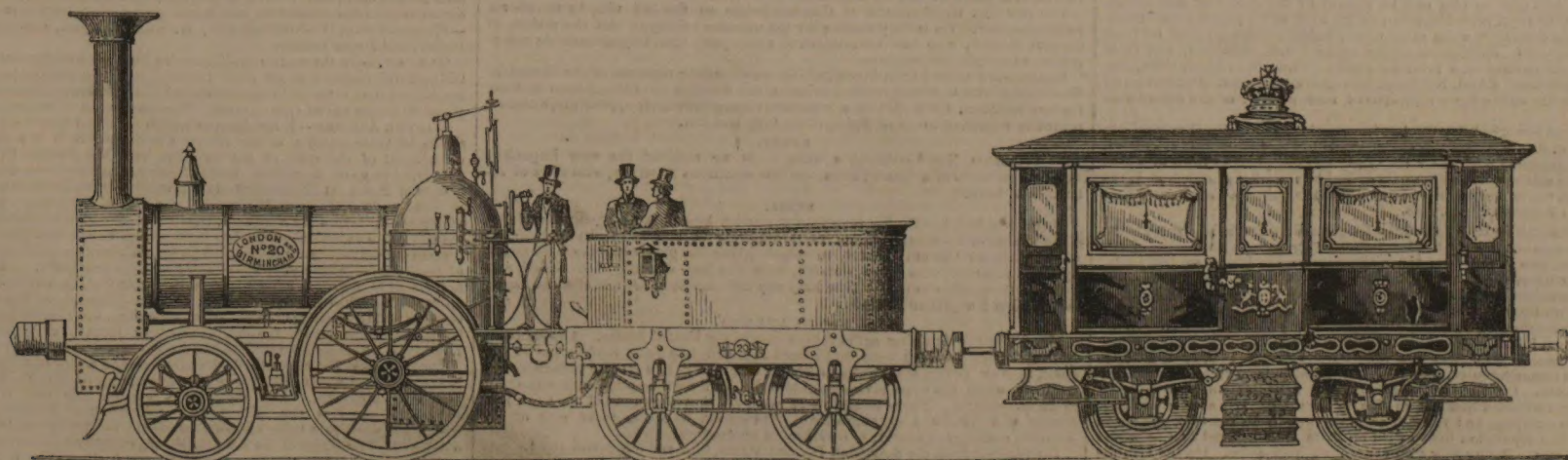
in the tale of Chaucer, had not the magic speed of this fairy ear—thought beathing of reality and not of imagination. It only requires the genius of a Shakspeare to breathe into the description of it the breath of immortal poetry, and it might, perhaps, live in song, a companion to the galley of Cleopatra, that bore the Egyptian Queen on her voyage to meet Marc Anthony. Is there no "coming man" who can do justice to such a subject?

It is almost superfluous to add, that everywhere her Majesty has been received by the hearty greetings of a loyal people. These journeys have this good effect,—that they bring Royalty more in contact with the community; it may afford to thousands but a momentary glance, but that is sufficient to invest the monarch with a personal memory in the hearts of her subjects. — Once seen the Sovereign ceases to be an abstraction, and little as this may appear, it is still productive of good. Summer or winter—on sea or shore—we are equally rejoiced to find that her Majesty can derive pleasure from excursions that take her beyond the shades of the retirement of Windsor, splendid though that palatial residence of a long line of Kings may be.

We cannot conclude better than by giving the following particulars from the *Times*, of the royal visit to the vicinity of Tamworth:—"It may not be uninteresting to the general reader to state, that this is the first visit of a reigning sovereign to Tamworth and its neighbourhood since the days of Queen Elizabeth. In fact, Queen Victoria, with the exception of Elizabeth, is the first reigning Queen who has honoured Tamworth with her presence since the days of Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred. It is said, however, that James II. once visited Tamworth, and it is known that Henry of Richmond passed through Tamworth to the battle of Bosworth, where he was victorious against the Duke of Gloucester. Tamworth was, in fact, during the early ages of English history, the residence of our most powerful and warlike kings. It is not a little singular that the last visit of a Monarch Queen of these realms paid to Tamworth was when Elizabeth visited the Earl of Essex (then her High Steward) at the ancient manor of Drayton Bassett, where Sir R. Peel has now the distinguished honour of receiving and entertaining Queen Victoria."



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.



THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE, AND ENGINE.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Wednesday evening a rick of wheat straw, standing in the village of Great Barford, Beds, the property of Mr. William Pedley, brewer and coal merchant, was maliciously set on fire and entirely consumed. A most costly property was also taken place last Monday at Stotford, Bedfordshire, where a large amount of property, belonging to Mr. Bryant Gibbons, has been destroyed. The whole of the farm buildings, excepting the house, were consumed together with a large amount of agricultural produce. The total loss is estimated at about £4000. The whole stock was insured. There is no clue to the incendiaries. On Thursday se'night, between two and three o'clock, a fire was discovered at the farm homestead, in the occupation of Mr. George Swanwell, a joiner, Felmersham churchyard, Bedfordshire. The whole of the farm buildings and also two cottages (originally the farmhouse), in the occupation of labourers

the employ of Mr. Swannell, were entirely consumed, with some corn in the barn, and a quantity of straw, a portion of the latter being the property of the labourers. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained, or what part of the property is insured, but there is no doubt of the fire being occasioned by the diabolical act of an incendiary.

REJOICINGS IN NOTTINGHAM ON THE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.—The visit of a reigning sovereign to Nottingham cannot but be an event of paramount importance to a place so far inland, and so greatly removed from court sights. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant the reigning Sovereign has never before visited Nottingham. The Queen Dowager, after the death of her husband, passed through, by railway, to Sudbury, amidst the greatest rejoicing; and the Duke of Sussex, many years ago, dined with the Freemasons at Nottingham, while on a visit to Newstead Abbey; but Nottingham has not before been honoured by regnant royalty. Her Majesty will reach Nottingham at half-past eleven, and, in the station-yard, will be received by the Mayor (William Vickers, Esq.), and the Corporation, with an address. The station-yard is capable of holding 900 persons, and tickets to that number are to be issued at one guinea each, to allow of the inhabitants obtaining a view of her Majesty. On leaving the station, her Majesty will pass along the new road, on each side of which booths are to be erected and stalls built, so as to have the appearance of a regular fair. On the Trent bridge a triumphal arch is intended to be erected by the crew of the "Nautilus." A grand dinner at night, in the Exchange-hall, at which all sects and grades of party are to be present, will close the eventful day.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING, AT ROCHDALE.—A very numerous meeting of the friends of free-trade in Rochdale and the neighbourhood, was held on Tuesday evening in the theatre, for the purpose of making a demonstration in aid of the great Anti-Corn-Law League Fund of £100,000, by following the example set in the Manchester Town-hall, the other day. The Meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., and the Rev. W. J. Fox.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—ABERYSTWYTH, Nov. 25.—The Special Commissioners arrived here on Saturday night, and commenced their inquiry in the morning at the Belle Vue Hotel. The Commissioners were to leave Aberystwyth on Tuesday, for Rhylader, in Radnorshire, the scene of the recent "Rebecca" riots, and then to return into some portion of Carmarthenshire.

SIRROPSHIRE.—The excessive and continuous rains in this county and in Montgomeryshire produced on Wednesday a sudden rush of water from the Severn into the houses of the suburbs of Shrewsbury, especially in Frankwell. Considerable losses have been suffered. Twenty-seven sheep, belonging to Mr. Owen of Nesscliffe, were drowned. In Melverley, &c. the losses are considerable. As a proof of the sudden rush of the flood, it may be mentioned that a trout, weighing three pounds and a half, was thrown suddenly upon land near Pontesford Bridge, and could not escape to its element, but was captured. The rush of water at this place is always sudden and evanescent. Here it was that many lives and property were lost at the calamitous flood in the year 1811.

IRELAND.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

On Saturday last Mr. O'Hagan, of counsel for C. G. Duffy, one of the defendants in the above case, applied to the Court, soon after it sat, to order that either the defendant or his solicitor should be furnished with the names of the witnesses endorsed on the indictment, or for such other order as the Court might be pleased to make. The application was grounded on the copy of the indictment furnished to the defendant pursuant to the order of the court, on the affidavit of his attorney, and also on an affidavit made by James Coppock, sworn on the 20th inst. The affidavit of the traverser's solicitor stated the copy of the indictment furnished to the defendant by the clerk of the Crown did not contain the names of the witnesses on whose evidence it was found, or the names of those sent before the Grand Jury; and he also deposed that the names on the back of the indictment were necessary for the defence of his client. The affidavit of Mr. Coppock was to the effect that he is an attorney of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in England; and that he is well acquainted with the practice of the courts of law there, of the Crown-office, and of the Court of Queen's Bench, with reference to indictments for conspiracies and misdemeanours; and he stated that, of his own knowledge, he could depose that in cases of indictment for conspiracies or misdemeanours, an office copy of every indictment supplied by the Crown to any one applying for it contained the caption, and the names of the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and contended that at no period in Ireland had such an application been complied with.

Mr. Whiteside, in support of the motion, said that the traversers did not ask for the addresses, but merely the names of the witnesses; and he trusted that the Judges of the Queen's Bench in England would place themselves in the position of stating that to be the law in England would say was law.

The Chief Justice having considered for some minutes with the other members of the Court, said that the opinion of the majority was, that the application ought not to be granted.

Mr. Justice Perrin dissented from the opinions of his brethren, and explained at considerable length the grounds of his dissent.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—On Tuesday there was a meeting of the counsel and agents of the traversers, at their Consultation-room, in the Four-courts. Mr. O'Connell (who is erroneously stated in some of the London papers as having left Dublin) attended the consultation.

REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST.—Mr. Emerson Tennent is daily expected in Belfast. It is stated that he has received the promise of a lucrative appointment in India, if the return of a ministerialist in his successor in Belfast could be secured. It is understood that the object of Mr. Emerson Tennent's visit to his constituents is to effect an arrangement on this point.

According to the latest accounts received in Dublin there appears to be no longer any apprehension for the ultimate recovery of the survivors of the tragical affair at Finnoe—all the parties being pronounced convalescent. The subscription benevolently set on foot to reward the old butler already promises to realise a handsome sum. Among the subscribers are Lord Carew, Mr. Gregory, M.P., the Latouches, &c. Upwards of £50 have been received.

A distemper of a violent nature is at present raging amongst cattle in the Queen's County. Several owners of cows in Maryborough and neighbourhood have suffered severely from it.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.—LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Apartments have been prepared in the Castle for the commissioners to hold their sittings, and accommodation will be provided in the offices at the Courts for the clerks and others who will be necessarily engaged in working out its objects. Mr. Courtenay, the nephew of Lord Devon, is expected in Dublin, and his Lordship himself.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The ordinary meeting of the Association was held on Monday last—Mr. O'Connell attended. The proceedings do not deserve particular notice. The amount of rent received was about £600.

A letter in the *Morning Advertiser* remarks, with reference to the late decision of the judges, that the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton, and Mr. Justice Crampton, having severally delivered their opinions in opposition to the motion, Mr. Justice Perrin followed, and proceeded to assign his reasons for differing with his brother judges. While delivering his opinions, which, from their earnest and uncompromising character, were listened to with breathless attention by the bar, Judge Crampton, who sat next to him, raised the cover of his desk, and commenced putting his papers and books into a bag, thus causing great disturbance in court, and interrupting his brother judge in the discharge of his solemn duty. Judge Perrin was evidently very much annoyed, and, more than once paused, as if about to expostulate with his colleague; but, at length, finding the learned functionary determined to persevere in such unseemly conduct, he suddenly stopped, and, turning to Mr. Crampton, requested, in a very modulated tone of voice, that he would forego the arrangement of his books and papers until he had concluded his observations. The request, I need hardly say, was complied with, but with, as was evident to the court, a very bad grace. The marked and unhesitating dissent given by an authority of such eminence and acknowledged ability as Mr. Justice Perrin to the rest of the court, has occasioned a profound sensation among the members of the bar. The grounds on which Mr. Justice Perrin based his judgment are felt to be irresistible, viz. the practice in England, which he believed to be in accordance with the common law, and therefore ought to be the law of Ireland.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the present force of troops in Ireland is equivalent to double their numbers in fact, on account of the facility of transporting them by the war steamers from place to place. There is no part of Ireland which is much beyond 35 miles from the coast, consequently a body of troops could be thrown on any point, within one long day's march of any other point where it might be necessary to send them.

On Saturday last, an old man, named Sharks, was killed at the Slamannan Railway. He was walking on the railroad, but being hard of hearing, he did not hear the train approaching, so that before the engine could stop the machinery, the engine and the other vehicles trod him down.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

GREVILLE V. CHAPMAN AND OTHERS.

This was an action of libel brought by the plaintiff, a gentleman well known on the turf, against the defendants, the proprietors of the *Sunday Times*. The declaration stated the libel, which imputed to the plaintiff, that he had made bets against his horse, Canadian, and afterwards withdrew it from the race on pretence of lameness, and in order to win his bets. The cause was tried before Lord Abinger, at the summer assizes of 1842, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, damages £250. A rule had since been obtained to set aside this verdict, and to enter a nonsuit, or have a new trial, on the grounds, that the transaction in which the plaintiff was engaged was an illegal transaction, and that no action could therefore be maintained in respect of anything arising out of such transaction; and, secondly, that there had been evidence improperly admitted at the trial; namely, the opinion of a witness, Lord John Fitzroy, whether a certain thing would be considered a dishonourable proceeding by the members of the Jockey Club. Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Hodges, showed cause against the rule. They contended that this horse-race was legal, and that as the libel imputed to the plaintiff dishonourable conduct with regard to this race, an action was maintainable by him in respect of such imputation; and assuming the betting to be illegal, still that the illegality of the betting could not affect the plaintiff so as to prevent him from maintaining an action for a libel printed of and concerning his being engaged in this betting. The Solicitor-General, Mr. James, and Mr. J. Pitt Taylor, were heard in support of the rule. They insisted that the libel here related to matter which was of itself illegal, and that no man could

maintain an action, or claim any legal rights in respect of transactions illegal in themselves. They cited many cases in support of this proposition; and urged that the paragraph did not impute anything to the plaintiff in respect of entering his horse for the race, but in respect to the means by which he won his bets upon the horse. The court took time to consider the case.

THE BRISTOL, BIRMINGHAM, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS V. BERNARD.

This was an action against the defendant for calls to which he was alleged to be liable as a shareholder of the company of which the plaintiffs were directors. The question intended to be raised was, whether the defendant was so completely a shareholder as to be liable to the action, as it appeared that he had subscribed a shareholding as to be liable to the action, as it appeared that he had subscribed the parliamentary deed, but had not been registered as a proprietor after the Act constituting the company had passed. The cause was tried at the summer assizes for 1842, when a verdict was found for the plaintiffs. A rule has since been obtained to set aside this verdict and enter a nonsuit, or have a new trial. Mr. Sergeant Bonpas and Mr. Sergeant Channell, insisted that the mere signing of the parliamentary deed amounted to nothing more than an expression of the willingness of those who signed to do something at a future time, namely, when the Act of Parliament should have been passed. But in order to have the full right to do this, or in order to incur the full liability, the parties signing ought to do that which the Act required, namely, to register themselves as proprietors. Lord Denman said that in the opinion of the Court this question had already been decided by a case which occurred some months ago, and which, referring to the fact that the words "subscribers, proprietors, and shareholders" were indiscriminately used in the Act of Parliament left no doubt that for claims such as this all the claims were equal.—Rule discharged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Cresswell and a Middlesex Common Jury, at Westminster.)

MORTON V. ORME.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Mr. Humphrey were counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Sergeant Shree for the defendant. This was an action brought by Mr. Morton, the short-hand writer, to recover damages from Mr. Orme, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, for an assault committed under the following circumstances:—It appeared that Mr. Morton, on the 30th of September, embarked on board the *Eclipse*, Margate steamer, with his wife, seven children, and two servants. The boat was much crowded, and the plaintiff could find no seats for his family, except on the baggage. He wished to obtain stools for them, and, seeing two cupids, placed before two ladies, who were seated on the forms attached to the side of the vessel, he was about to take one of them, when the lady (who afterwards proved to be Mrs. Orme) said, "You cannot take these, we want them for our feet." Mr. Morton stated that he desired them for his family, and that it would be selfish for ladies, who had seats, to occupy these stools merely with their feet upon the lower rails. The ladies, however, said they must have them. The plaintiff, after finding that there were no other seats to be had, returned and said, "I cannot find any; you really must give them." The lady next Mrs. Orme said immediately, "You shall not have this;" and Mr. Morton immediately added, "Then I must have the other." He then took that stool, and returned to his family with it. He had not done so long when a stout powerful person, who proved to be the present defendant, came up and said, "Did you insult my wife?" "No," was the immediate answer, when the defendant thrust his knuckles inside Mr. Morton's collar and struck him a blow on the face that cut open his cheek, and caused a great effusion of blood. This blow he was about to repeat, when the passengers interfered. Mr. Orme then said that the plaintiff had committed an indecent assault upon his wife; but that was without foundation. Under these circumstances, the present action was brought to recover damages for the assault so committed. Mr. Sergeant Shree then addressed the Jury for the defendant in mitigation of damages. The Jury found for the plaintiff—damages £70.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Sittings at Westminster, before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. LE CLERC.

Mr. Erle, previous to the court entering upon the ordinary business of the day applied to his lordship in this case, in which an information had been filed by the Attorney-General, with respect to the seizure of some claret, for an order either to have the trial put off until a witness, named Bernard, could be produced, or to allow the defendant the liberty to take some samples of the wine. The claret was seized on its passage, when being exported, on the ground of its being bad wine, and accordingly liable to be so seized. The badness or purity of the wine was, therefore, the entire essence of the issue. From the time of the seizure to the present, it was detained in the charge of the Custom-house officers, and the defendant was refused permission to take any of it for the purpose of evidence.—The Attorney-General said, that there was an offer made to the defendant, that he should have an opportunity of taking samples at the same time as the officers of the Crown, and that the portion thus taken should be sealed up and produced in court, and examined.—Lord Abinger: I am not a good judge of wine. (Laughter.) Could it not be submitted to a chemist?—The Attorney-General would rather test the excellence of wine by the taste of a wine-taster than by the examination of any chemist.—It was ultimately agreed, with the consent of the court, that two chemists should make experiments together upon samples of the wine; and that, to allow time for that purpose, the trial should stand over till Thursday next.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of the above court, for the present Mayoralty, commenced on Monday last before the Recorder, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Aldermen Sir John Key and J. Johnson, &c., &c.

There were on that day 255 prisoners for trial, and in all probability that number would be increased to 300 before the Grand Jury were discharged.

The Recorder briefly addressed the Grand Jury, and a few unimportant trials were heard.

(Before the Recorder.)

William Fowler, alias **Benjamin Neck**, aged 32, and described in the calendar as a clerk, was indicted for forging and uttering an order for the delivery of 230 Guernsey frocks, with intent to defraud William Kynaston and another. The prisoner pleaded guilty. This prisoner having been previously convicted for felony, and sentenced to transportation, was retained on board the *Justitia* hulk in this country on account of the surgeon's report that he was unfit to be sent abroad by reason of a slight lameness with which he was afflicted. While on board the hulks his services were made use of in writing orders and keeping the books, and eventually he obtained a pardon. Immediately upon his release, however, it would appear that he forgot the lesson he had received, and applied the knowledge he had obtained of the mode of doing the business on board the convict ship to effect the offence he was now charged with. There was a second indictment, imputing to the prisoner a similar offence, and to this he also pleaded guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

Robert Johnson, alias **John Williams**, aged 29, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a cloak, watch, and other articles, the property of Evan Humphreys. He was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

A great many cases of petty larceny were disposed of, and the court adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

The trials heard on Wednesday and Thursday were in like manner unimportant.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Saturday last, **John Wigley**, who has several times been at the bar of police courts in a "questionable shape," was brought up, pursuant to remand on Thursday, the 10th, to answer the charges of Messrs. Doudney and Swain, of Fleet-street, and other fashionable outfitters, who alleged that he obtained clothes by fraudulent representations. It appeared, that on the 14th he paid a visit to the emporium of Messrs. Doudney, and ordered a complete suit, which he put on, and declared it so good a fit that he would keep it on. He then gave a cheque for it, and an order for some extra articles, which were to be supplied as soon as possible. The prisoner said he had honoured Mr. Swain with an order, which turned out to be correct. In the pocket of the old suit he left behind (as we understood) were found some duplicates of other clothes which he had pawned; and when the prisoner was taken a ticket of the coat which he had bought at Doudney's proved it to have been pledged at 11, in the Strand. The Alderman was about to make an order for committal, when Mr. Wooler said that he could prove that the prisoner was an insane person. Only three sessions ago he was acquitted at the Old Bailey upon three indictments on the ground of insanity, and he had no doubt, if time was allowed, his respectable friends would arrange with the prosecutors. It was finally arranged that the prisoner should be detained in the Compter, and that, in the meantime, his relatives be apprised of his perilous situation.

On Tuesday last, Sir Peter Laurie, after disposing of a number of charges, inquired if a journeyman tailor, named Richard Morgan, who had written a long letter to him on the grievances of his trade, was in the room.—Morgan presented himself. The letter complained of the low prices paid by the clothiers of the Jewish faith; but there was another evil equally pernicious, into which nearly all the City tailors have fallen, and which the writer thought the Alderman might, by exposure, assist in destroying. This was the employment of chamber masters, or as the trade termed them, "sweaters," from their working by night as well as by day, and on saints' days and Sundays, as well as other days. A master who could keep twenty journeymen going, now usually employed but four. To get through this mass of work the man set up a sweating-machine. He hired two experienced hands willing to work at reduced wages (perhaps from lack of character). To these he added a couple of improvers, who work at half price for the sake of improvements, two or three sempstresses, and his wife and children. These are generally huddled together in one dirty room, where they eat, drink, and sleep together. This forms a sweating-machine, to which the master tailor sends a gentleman's coat at night to be manufactured by nine o'clock the next morning, instead of giving it to a journeyman to be completed solely by himself, which would require two days' work. Gentlemen would sicken with disgust if they could see and smell the dens of filth in which a great part of their clothing is now made up. The sweaters usually made heavy charges for sitting-room, coats, &c.; and these journeymen's journeymen, after a laborious week's work, seldom carried away more than a few shillings. If the masters would only determine to give out no more work to any journeyman than he could perform personally, there would be work enough for all at reasonable wages, and the sweating machines would fall to pieces.—Sir Peter Laurie asked if Morgan could furnish a list of the master tailors who were in the habit of sending their customer's orders to these sweating machines, and also a list of the sweating machines.—Morgan said he could.—Sir Peter said he would not hear any names mentioned then. He would hear his statement on a future day, and Morgan should previously give every master notice whom he meant to name, that he might be present to answer for himself.

UNION-HALL.—**Thomas Cloasley**, a tall, powerful man, was charged with committing a murderous attack on Charlotte, his wife, who is confined in Guy's Hospital, owing to the dangerous nature of the injuries inflicted upon her. A policeman of the L division stated that the prisoner and his wife lived in Oakley-street, Lambeth; that he returned home a few nights ago, under the influence of liquor, to which he was addicted, and began to abuse his wife in the most shameful manner. She expostulated with him, and told him he was destroying himself and family by his intemperate habits, upon which he seized a red-hot poker out of the fire, struck her on the head with the weapon, and inflicted a most dangerous wound. She fell down, and even while she was lying in a state of insensibility, he burned her arms with the poker. Her screams for help brought the neighbours to the spot, when the unfortunate woman was found in the situation described, bathed in blood, from the brutal attack made upon her. The prisoner was locked up.

The proprietor of a respectable tavern and hotel in the Borough, applied on Monday for the magistrate's advice under the following rather curious circumstances. The applicant said that he ordered a brace of pheasants at a poulterer's, and that when they were dressed it was discovered that instead of their being real birds, they were nothing but a pair of barn door fowls, which were trussed by the poulterer so as to resemble pheasants. The complainant said that the way in which the fowls were trussed would have deceived any person, and induce a belief that they were pheasants, the feathers of the latter bird being fixed in the tails of the fowls so as to deceive the best judges. He then inquired if he proved his case to the satisfaction of the magistrate, whether he could not have a warrant granted against the poulterer for obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Trail said that the applicant could not proceed against the person of whom he complained in the manner he wished, but he could bring an action of assumpsit for special damages, but he would recollect that it would cost him a great deal of trouble, more than the pheasants were worth.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Nec tua laudibus studia, aut aliena reprædes:

Nec, cum venari voleat, poemata penes.—HORAT.

From this couplet of the Roman cynic, there is reason to conclude that, a couple of thousand years back, as at these present, there were those who wore their hair straight, made their recitative through the nose, and vituperated fox-hunting. To such—if, haply or mishaply, such may be found among the readers of this goodly journal—we recommend the philosophy of our motto; and, further, to make their cure complete and radical, that they go to our friend Anderson, of Piccadilly, select from his store a steed, cunning of fence, and fleet of foot, and take to the chase—as Shakspeare has it, "Leave off their d—ble faces, and begin."

A day's sport with hounds, a week after date, is, to our taste, as divest of flavour as a bottle of soda water, uncorked for a similar space. First, addressing ourselves to the metropolitan circles, we come to say our word, as in duty bound, concerning the royal establishment of this country; devoted to the field.

Her Majesty's stag-hounds are all entitled to the first rank in sporting precedence. Their kennel is close to Ascot Race-course; their country generally within reach of those who are resident in London. They hunt twice a week publicly—on Mondays and Fridays—with almost always one by-day. Lord Roslyn, the present master, is well known in Leicestershire as a keen and good sportsman, and supports that reputation in his new position. It is a great pity that politics should ever have anything to do with this appointment. The royal hounds are done in a style befitting and characteristic as an appendage of our monarchy. They are very strong in the kennel, and a splendid team in the field. Its men are mounted like the knights of chivalry; Davis, the huntsman's horses, being this year of a description rarely seen in the stud of a man of any condition. From their vicinity to town, of course, the fields are very populous, are sufficiently promiscuous, but still they run their regular *habitudes*.

To see this noble pack in perfection, we should recommend a visit to it when in the Aylesbury county, whither it removes for a fortnight in the early part of every year. Here in that fine grass district known as the Vale of Aylesbury, it has not unfrequently had runs which Pindar should have sung. The red deer hunted by it are kept in paddocks at Swinley, being taken up in the commencement of autumn, and put on hard meal, like the coursers which follow them; they are rarely killed, the hounds being admirably ridden to by the servants. At Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park, are the stables for all the royal hunters—those of Prince Albert, Lord Roslyn, and the various servants appropriate to the different royal packs. The second of these is the Prince Consort's pack of harriers. These have their kennel at Cambridge Lodge, and consist of nineteen couples, of fair average character. They stand about 17 inches, but, having been put together from various establishments, they want that family likeness so pleasing in a pack of hounds of any sort, especially in harriers. As his Royal Highness was induced to procure these harriers, chiefly to enjoy that privacy in the field which the Royal Stag Hounds did not afford—it is to be supposed their proceedings are not made generally public. To the neighbourhood of Windsor, however, there is little difficulty in ascertaining their meets. Third in the scale of sport and stature, are her Majesty's beagles—a pack of most symmetrical pignies, kept at the kennel in the Home-park, appropriated to the Queen's canine favourites generally. With this unique sporting *batterie*, the Sovereign is wont frequently to enter upon the chase within the precincts of the Home-park. There are nine couples of them; and any one of the lot might conveniently be sent in an envelope through the Post-office: of course the hunting with them is exclusively reserved for her Majesty and her guests at the Castle. Such is the present *matériel* of our royal field-craft—not the least popular feature connected with it being its easy access from the metropolis of the country, to whose peculiar tastes it is addressed.

TATTERSALL'S.—The only event in the market is the Derby, and its prices are not much calculated to induce customers to come forward. The following are about the averages:—6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 7 to 1 agst Rattan; 8 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 20 to 1 agst Loadstone; 23 to 1 agst Orlando; 25 to 1 agst T' Auld Squire; 35 to 1 agst Running Rein; 40 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh; 40 to 1 agst Campunero; 40 to 1 agst Cockamoor; 40 to 1 agst Voltri; 50 to 1 agst Bebing-ton; 50 to 1 agst Leander.

SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

"Mi Marido en os toros
Eien se divierte:
Todo el mendo se alegra
Al ver su gene."

CANTAR ESPAÑOL.

On every fiesta, or saint's-day, on every occasion given for a rejoicing, there is a bull-fight of some species or other, in the public plaza of every pueblo or village in Spain. In the principal towns these functions are regularly advertised with those of the theatre, and the other public notices of the day. Should the occasion be one of general festivity, the function is paid for by the town, and some renowned matador is sent from Madrid to enchant the amateurs of the ring with his adroitness and agility. In every village, on Sunday after mass, in place of a bull, the butcher of the town or village allows one of the animals doomed for the ensuing week's food to enter the plaza. The poor creature is tied to a rig in the middle of the place, and every urchin and vagabond in the town is allowed to torment him for the space of three or four hours.

Notwithstanding the bull-fight has been repeatedly abolished in Spain—once in 1567 by Pius the Fifth, and in the present century by Godoy—it still the great national amusement of the country, and though stigmatised as cruel and brutalizing, it is, nevertheless, unequalled for its deep and powerful excitement. Doubtless the trillia of the Romans were similar to those of modern times, and that it held an important rank in the chivalrous sports of the Arabian Spaniards. Even in the last century, the fiestas reals were still given in Spain on all great occasions; and in the days of chivalry, to fight the bull was the peculiar privilege of gentle blood; and although they are no longer the splendid spectacles they once were—the arena surrounded by gilded balconies crowded with the beautiful and the great, and the Prince and the Hidalgo no longer descend to the arena, still their places are filled with equal courage, and perhaps greater skill by butchers from *Andalusia*, who become toreros by profession, and amass large sums of money, which are usually spent at the monte-table or the tavern.

There are several modes of combat. Dogs are occasionally introduced into the arena; the skins of different animals are blown into whimsical figures. The matadors are clothed in different forms, sometimes in wicker work, and are tossed about the arena at the pleasure of the infuriated bull. Some on stilts; in a word, in every way fancy can devise, or invention practise. In summer these fights usually take place in the morning of a week-day; in winter they are given on Sunday afternoon. The announcement of the fiesta is placarded on every public calle or street, stating that the Queen our mistress, whom God preserve and grant her a thousand years of life, has been pleased to name this day for the eighth, ninth, or tenth cause, granted by her Majesty for the benefit of the Royal Hospitals, and for the happiness of her vassals. The corregidores to preside over the plaza, the function to commence with two valiant toros, and to be attacked by those intrepid amateurs, Sanches Nunez and Lopez Panza. In the smaller provincial towns the bull-fight is given in the public plaza. The interstices between the pillars are barricaded with wine casks, leaving spaces for the matadors and banderillos to escape by. Over these are raised benches on which the visitors sit. Above are the balconies, crowded with the élite of the town, who in the larger cities, such as Barcelona, Cadiz, &c., have certain places set aside specially for this purpose.

In Madrid the bull-fight now takes place in the Plaza de Toros, without the gate of Alcalá. The Plaza is of a circular form, and is capable of containing eleven thousand spectators. The upper gallery is divided into commodious boxes, of which the one which looks to the north, and which is never shone on by the sun, is decorated with the royal arms, is set apart for the royal family. Beneath is a similar gallery, not divided into boxes: these are called the Gradas Cubiertas. Beneath these again are a series of uncovered benches, sloping down

SPANISH BULL FIGHT.



towards the lobby, which encloses the arena, and are called the Tendros Patios, the favourite resort of the populace, and not a vagabond in Madrid who can muster the two reals, either by stealing or starvation, would be absent.

There may be seen the red-capped Catalan; the Valencian, with his blanket and airy bragas; the Montera cap of the Manchego; the leathern cuirass of Old Castilian; the trunk-hose of Leone; the round hat and embroidered finery of Andalusia, mingling with the Capa Pardi of the maga, each in and out of turn bellowing, whistling, and shouting during the interludes, giving a bustle and character to the whole scene.

The portion of the Plaza allotted to the bulls, horses, and toreros, is of very simple construction. The arena is enclosed by a barrier of four or five feet high, surrounded by a circular lobby, into which the combatants escape when too hotly pursued. This lobby is pierced by four sets of folding-doors, communicating from the arena to the different departments beneath. One of these is the toril, where the bulls are enclosed preparatory to the combat; another gives admittance to the alcazils; a

third to the horses and picadors; whilst through a fourth the carcasses of the victims are dragged.

On taking your place in the amphitheatre, you are instantly struck with the picturesque scene which immediately bursts upon you. The crowded boxes above, the glittering costumes beneath, the sparkling sand in the arena glistening beneath the sun, and rendering gloomier and more sombre the shaded side of the arena. The hour appointed for the commencement of the feast having at length arrived, the corregidor takes his seat, supported by his officers. A priest also remains in waiting, with the Host, ready to administer the sacrament to the dying toreros. The trumpets sound, the gates beneath the royal box are thrown open, and two alguazils enter the lists, mounted on Andalusian steeds. These alguazils have their black wands of office, and are dressed in the ancient Spanish costume. Having rode round the lists to clear them of the populace, they make an obeisance to the corregidor, who upon this throws down the key of the toril, waves his handkerchief, and the music immediately sounds a march. The folding doors are thrown open, and the chulos enter, escorting the picadors. Hootings and bravos, according as these are in popular favour, welcome their entrance into the arena.

The doors by which the bull enters are opened, and a young toro bounds into the arena:—

From Guardiola comes he not, he comes not from Xenil,
From Guadalaraj of the Rain, or Barbes of the Hill;
But where from out the forest bursts Xorame's waters clear,
Beneath the oak trees was he nursed, this proud and stately steer.

Dark is his hide on either side; but the blood without doth boil,
And the dun hide glows as if on fire, as he paws to the turmoil.
His eyes are jet, and they are set in crystal rings of snow;
But now they stare, with one red glare of brass upon the foe.

Upon the forehead of the bull the horns stand close and near,
From out the broad and wrinkled skull like daggers they appear.
His neck is massy, like the trunk of some old knotted tree,
Whereon the monster's shaggy mane like billows curled ye see.

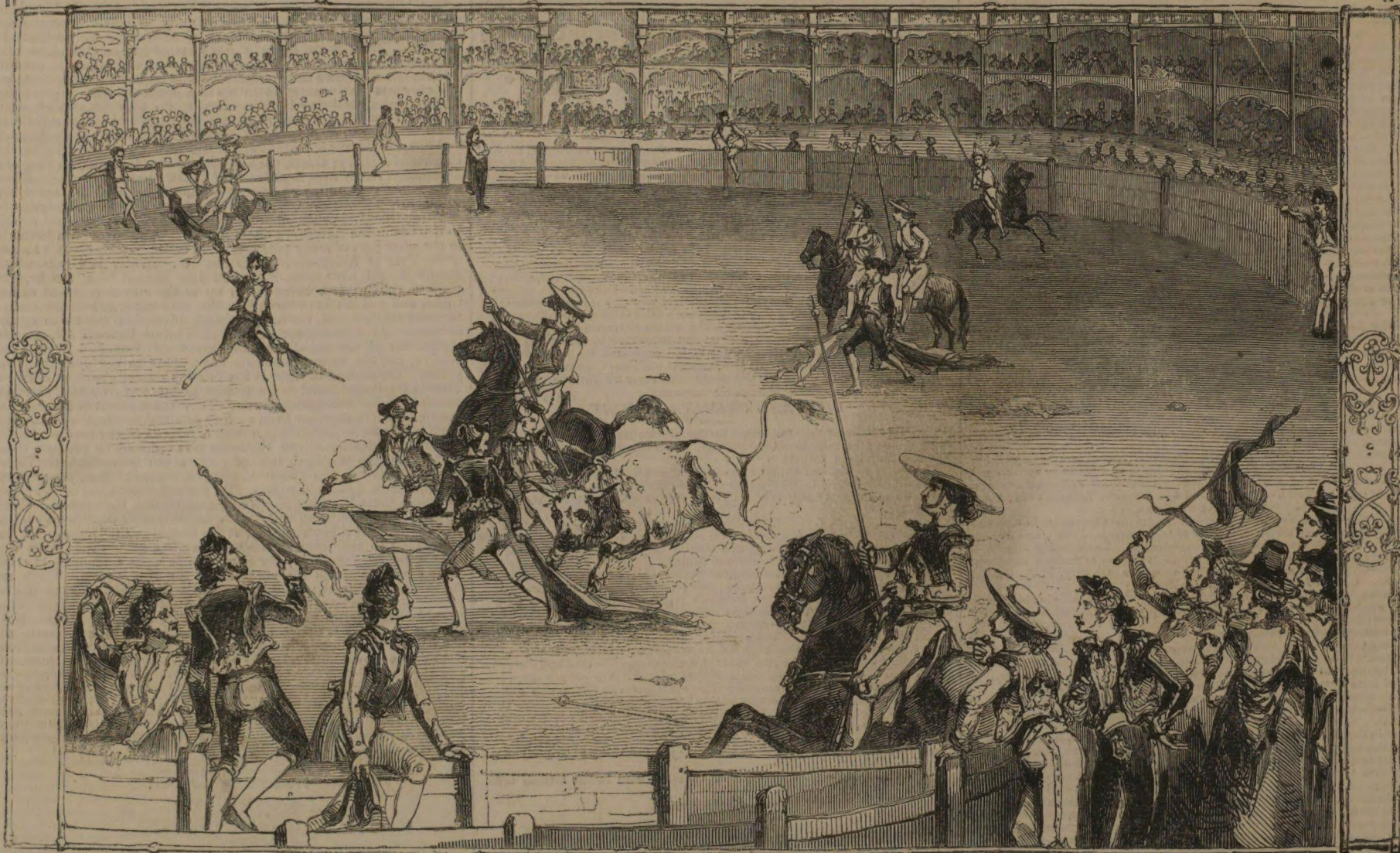
His legs are short, his hams are thick, his hoofs are black as night,
Like a strong flail, he holds his tail in fierceness of his might.
Like something molten out of iron, or hewn from out the rock,
Harpado of Xorame stands to bide the Alcaides shock.

Moorish Ballad.



Coming forward in mad career—his tail writhing furiously, his head down, mouth foaming, nostrils open and fiery, with glaring eyes through the matted curls of his forehead—he glances his bewildered eye around the arena, and is attracted by the chulos, fluttering their gay cloaks; he makes for the nearest at his utmost speed.

The chulo, warmly pursued, waves his crimson cloak to the right and left; he reaches the barrier without being overtaken, and leaps over it into the lobby. Foiled in the chulo, the bull now makes for the picador, who is seen drawn up at a short distance from the barrier, with his lance grasped tightly in his right hand and under his arm. The bull pauses to eye his antagonist, drops his head and covers it with his horns, and, shutting his eyes, darts upon his enemy. The bull is, perhaps, turned aside by the lance of the picador. The horse—who perhaps is frightened or injured by this encounter—turns to escape, but is instantly overtaken by the harpado, who, driving his horns into his flank, overturns both horse and rider.



He darts upon the fallen picador entangled in his saddle. The anxiety of the multitude is now at its height. The men rise from the benches—the women cross themselves. The chulos come up with their cloaks and entice the bull to another part of the arena. The fallen man is raised from the dust, wounded, dying, or dead—another picador, and another, is served perhaps in the same manner. Perhaps he clears the list—the horses, limping out of the arena if able, dragging their bowels on the ground and trampling upon them with their feet. The bravery of the bull though fatal to the life of more than one victim, can never avail to save his own; in this the laws of the Plaza are inexorable. Some famous banderillero, or matador, now enters the arena. The Lope de Yllo, the Antonio Gravina a Montes—or a Romero—either with banderillos, or a sword and hay. He approaches the box of the corregidor, he takes off his hat and makes a low obeisance, returns the salutations which greet him from the circus. Throws away his hat.

The trumpets give a signal for a change. The bull is now to be assailed. Some of the chulos have laid aside their banners or cloaks, and have armed themselves with banderillos, which are light darts, about

seven or eight inches in length, having a barbed point, and are adorned with light paper and coloured ribbons. Should the bull be a cowardly one, these are filled with crackers or touch paper, and set light to.

The banderillo now places himself before the bull, enticing him forwards, directing the darts in each side of his neck, allowing the horns of the bull to pass under his right arm. As these darts are inserted into his neck, a shout of applause rings round the arena. The hero turns and makes for the paliadas for shelter, whilst the bull, maddened by the continued incision of these darts, inserted by the various heroes of the arena, bounds round the arena, dashing his tail, and, bellowing lustily, stretches his limbs to ease them from the tightness of the costume and uncovers his toledo. The chulos are engaged all this while in exciting the bull—enticing him to the spot where the matador awaits him; then holding out the banner, allows the animal to rush against it—the sword is poised. The multitude rise upon the benches—all eyes are bent upon the glittering weapon; the bull rushes on—the flag gives way—his horns pass closely beneath the extended arm of the matador, but the sword is no longer seen—it has entered the shoulder of the bull up to the hilt. F. rancisco Montez used to perform this feat sitting upon a chair in the middle of the Plaza, and the renowned Portuguese Antonio Gravina mounted on stilts. Should the bull have received the death blow, he flies, bellowing, to the extremity of the arena, and there falls and dies; otherwise he is hamstring, or a short dagger is struck into his spine.

Three or four toros are thus served. On the death of each, three mules rush in harnessed abreast, and covered with bells, flags, and feathers; their driver places a strap round the horns or body of the dead bull. The team is lashed into a gallop. The dust and sand curls round the carcass of the harpado, and a track of blood is left alone upon the sand. The trumpets announce the end of the day.

A young bull embaladed whose horns covered with bells, enters the arena. The tag-rag—the aspirants to bull fighting honours—the majos, now rush from the amphitheatre down upon the Plaza. The bull is baited and bullied. Sometimes an unlucky wight is tossed and trampled to death. Sometimes the glittering mantle of a Madrid dandy is torn to atoms, and the horns of the infuriated animal are decked with three or four different species of garments, to the great amusement of the spectators. This scene continues for the remaining part of the afternoon. The spectators gradually disperse; and the talk of the Prado in the evening is generally of the valientes of the morning's fight.

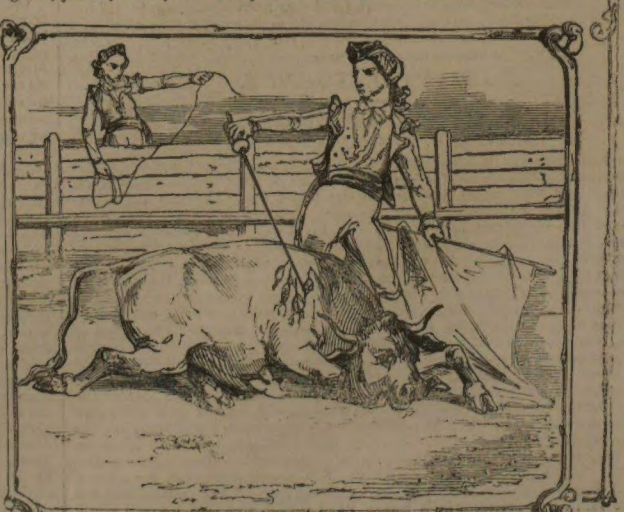
PICADORES.

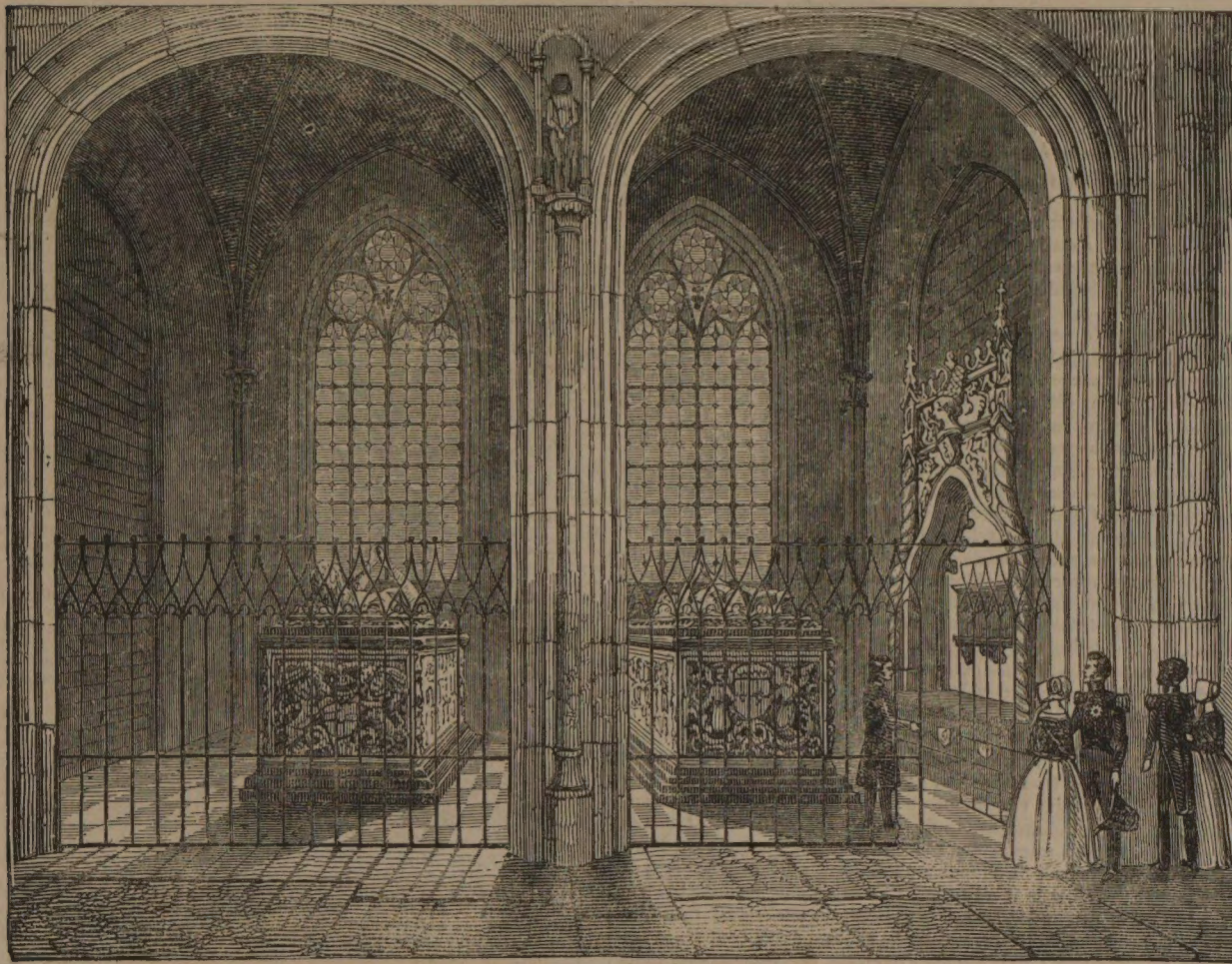
The picadores wear Moorish jackets embroidered with gold; large flat white hats, which are kept on the head by a string passing round the chin; buckskin trousers lined with plaited armour, and heavy Andalusian boots. Their lance is long, with a small three cornered steel point, which is wound round with yarn to prevent it from penetrating far—and

serves more for a defensive weapon than an offensive one—mounted on a Moorish saddle which rises before and behind, near a foot from the back, in order to strengthen the seat of the rider. The attire of the picador is usually soiled by his frequent tumbles.

CHULOS.

The chulos—or, literally speaking, merry-andrews—as well as the matadors and banderilleros, are dressed in the costume of the majos, which is the gala costume of Andalusia. Their long hair is combed backwards, and plaited with ribbons. The whiskers are trimmed into the true Andalusian curve. A shirt, richly worked at the breast; a velvet jacket, too narrow to reach at the front, trimmed at the lapels and cuffs with abundance of gold buttons and flagee work; under this, a vest, embroidered in the same style; a scarf of glittering silk round the neck; small clothes, of the same or parti-coloured velvet, studded with buttons, from the head to the knee; white silk stockings, and pumps; handkerchiefs floating from each pocket (the majos pride themselves particularly on both the quantity and quality of their handkerchiefs); and a silk cloak, of green, yellow, or red, which they use to irritate and entice the bull with.





TOMBS OF CHARLES THE BOLD AND HIS DAUGHTER, AT BRUGES.

TOMBS OF CHARLES THE BOLD, AND HIS DAUGHTER, AT BRUGES.

These interesting works of middle age art rank high among the curiosities of the ancient city of Bruges; they were inspected and much admired by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, during their recent visit to Belgium.

The tombs are placed in a side chapel in one of the aisles of the church of Notre Dame. They were raised, or rather wrought, to the memory of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Emperor Maximilian—the last scions of the house of Burgundy, and the last native sovereigns of the Netherlands. The effigies of both father and daughter, made of copper richly gilt, but not displaying any high excellence as works of art, repose at full length on slabs of black marble. Beneath and round the sides are coats of arms, richly enamelled, which record the string of duchies, counties, and lordships which this illustrious and amiable heiress brought to the house of Austria, and which afterwards swelled the empire, on which the sun never set, of her

grandson Charles V. The exquisite richness of the monuments, the historical interest attaching both to the father and daughter, and the affection of the Flemish for the memory of this young Countess, who died when pregnant at the age of twenty-five, by a fall from her horse, while hawking with her husband near Bruges, having long concealed, out of affection for him, the mortal injury she had received, render them objects worthy of considerable attention. The Duke wears a crown on his head, and is decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece.

The monument of Mary of Burgundy was erected in 1495. In 1558, Philip II. bespoke one exactly like it for his great-grandfather, Charles the Bold, and paid one Master Jongheluck for it 14,000 florins, besides 40 florins to each of the workmen as compensation for the loss of his teeth in the process of enamelling. During the French Revolution, these monuments were concealed, to prevent them from the rapacity of Vandalism, by the beadle of the church, at the peril of his life, as a price of 2000*l.* was put upon his head in consequence of this good deed. They are now usually covered up with care, but they are shown for a small fee.

The Luton Chapel was of the latest and most florid period of Gothic architecture; displaying in the forms of some of its arches and mouldings a mixture of the Roman, which was coming into fashion at the period of its construction, and which afterwards degenerated into the grotesque style prevalent during the reigns of Elizabeth and James. It consisted of such an endless variety of ornaments and embellishments, when considered in the detail, as to induce a person at first sight to imagine that the several parts of it must have been constructed at very different periods; but it would, perhaps, have been admitted, on a more accurate examination, that the whole must have emanated from one grand and consummate design. There was, indeed, a complete uniformity in the relative parts, conducive to one great end and productive of one general effect. The whole of the interior presented a rich display of panel-work, beautifully carved in oak, and ornamented by an assemblage of elegant cornices, embattlements, niches, canopies, crockets, and finials, having the usual accompaniments of stalls, seats, and misericords, as in the choirs of our cathedrals; with a splendid pulpit and desk of tabernacle-work, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, which was carried by several gradually diminishing stages, to the height of more than 18 feet from the floor. At the upper end was an altar-screen, consisting of two tiers of solid arch-work, divided by a bold fascia, charged with oak-leaves, vine-leaves, roses, lilies, and thistles; each containing ten niches, with perches for the reception of statues, and having their recesses finished with the most florid and fanciful tracery, of which a similar example will not easily be found in this country. There was also an altar in the highest state of preservation, which Mr. Shaw tells us, was the most complete, if not the only specimen remaining of those numerous altars in our churches and monasteries, which were so indignantly destroyed in general, either by the Reformers of the sixteenth, or the Puritans of the seventeenth century. From the inscriptions it appeared to have been the principal altar, framed after the model of the Ark of the Covenant, under the Jewish theocracy; the little loops or rings of wire still remained, on which were suspended the "cortina bombicina," or curtains of silk, which veiled from vulgar gaze the emblem of the great mystery of Holiness. Like its sacred prototype, it was of portable size, being about three feet high from its base, hollow, and pierced with open-work at the sides, to make it light and more elegant; and, when the curtain was drawn aside, admitting a partial view of the relics and sacred treasures enclosed. We shall find by a reference to history, that such altars were actually carried in procession on solemn occasions. They were also made hollow and of a square form, in accordance with the express direction contained in the 27th chapter of the book of Exodus.

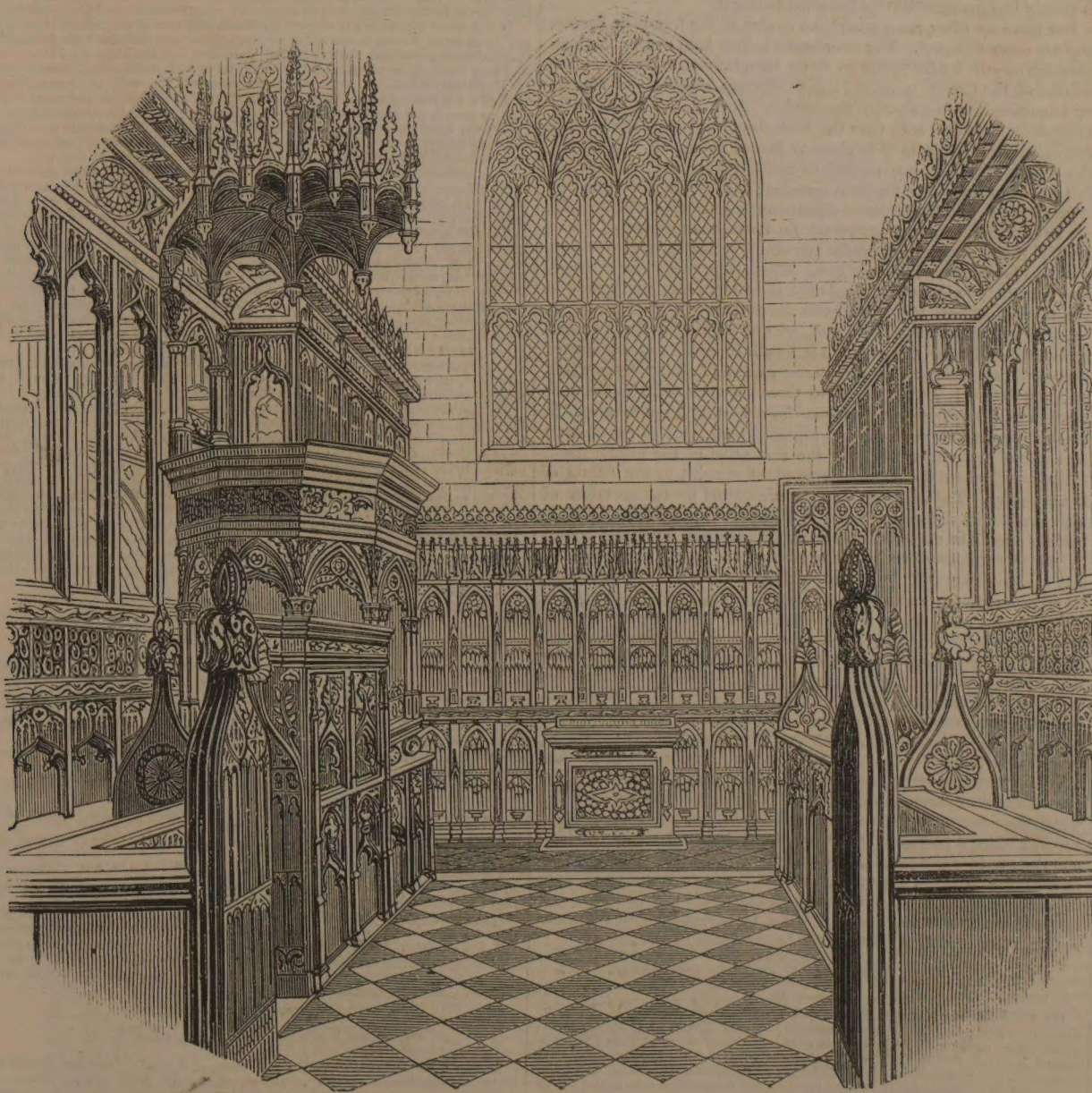
Among other arrangements in this chapel, was one which was extraordinary, and, perhaps, unique, except in our modern vestry-rooms, that of a chimney-piece and fire place. On each side of it and above it were thirty-three vacant niches, with triple canopies, elaborately carved, and interspersed with crockets and finials; over which was a double cornice of plain and ornamental work, most tastefully embossed. On the horizontal ledge above the chimney-piece, was this singular inscription from the Vulgate. (Gen. xxii. 7). "Ecce ignis et ligna, ubi est victima holocausti?"

The turn of this arch, if arch it can be called, belonged to the late period of pointed architecture; consisting of two straight lines, inclining slightly upward to the centre, and rounded by a mere segment of a curve at each extreme, so as to meet the jambs of a fire place with an abruptness that did not harmonize with the general character of the component parts of the rest of the work.

Mr. Shaw describes the several inscriptions and embellishments of this truly interesting relic of antiquity, because, though the work must have evidently been executed before the Reformation, there was a total absence of the greater part of those corruptions of pure Christianity, which had been carried to the utmost point of endurance at the period immediately preceding that great event.

To form a just and adequate conception of the beauty, interest, and splendour of this chapel, however, Mr. Shaw considered it necessary to see and examine it on the spot. Considered as a work of art, it exhibited altogether a complete study of architecture and sculpture. Here was almost every form of arch, bidding defiance to all modern classifications. We had the semicircular and the lancet-shaped; the obtuse-angled and the acute; the Roman segment and the Gothic ogee; with dressings and mouldings of every description; round, hollow, square, and undulating. There was also a profusion of embellishments in the cornices and embattlements, the niches, the pinnacles, the canopies, and the cupolas; exhausting all the varieties of fruits and flowers and foliage; of vines and pomegranates, and lilies and roses, which are generally found to be accompaniments of ecclesiastical architecture. Viewed as a religious structure, the appearance of this chapel was calculated to produce an impression of awe and admiration. The inscriptions were solemn, appropriate, and scriptural. Every sentence, from the porch to the altar, was conducive to a feeling of sublimity and devotion.

Mr. Shaw concludes in these words, which have, indeed, a melancholy interest in connexion with the recent entire destruction of this chapel by fire, with the exception of half of the richly-carved oak door, and the altar, (see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 81.) "May the contemplation of such a work render us grateful to that Providence which has preserved it, and inspire us with that noble sentiment:—'Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy House, and the place wherein thine Honour dwelleth.'"



INTERIOR OF LUTON CHAPEL.

LUTON CHAPEL.

In Mr. Shaw's splendid work, illustrative of the chapel destroyed in the late fire at Luton Moo, fortunately a memorial of the above superb specimen of ecclesiastical architecture will be preserved for the student of the fine arts, and the

lover of our national antiquities. From this valuable source we present our readers with the annexed perspective view of the chapel, looking towards the altar, which shows the most perfect picture of its elaborate beauty capable of representation in a single engraving.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STAFFORD.

This large and fine cross-church is now in course of restoration, by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens, London, and will shortly be completed. It is one of the most interesting churches in the county of Stafford; it has an octagon tower at the intersection of the nave and transept; it consists of a nave and two aisles, a chancel with side aisles, and a transept, which is 100 feet long and 25 feet broad. Most of the piers and arches of the church are of early English date, or belong to an early period of the decorated English style; there are some good windows of the decorated period, but the east window and some others are of perpendicular character. The upper part of the tower is of later date.

The font is a singular remnant of antiquity, very large, and of heavy workmanship; its height is three feet three inches; the lower part is two feet square, and is ornamented on three sides with human figures lying flat on their faces; on the south side is the figure of a ram. Among a variety of monuments, ancient and modern, in this church, those most worthy of notice are an altar-tomb in honour of Edward, Lord Aston, of Tixal, and his wife, Lady Ann; a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Aston, who erected the ancient mansion of Tixal (temp. Henry VIII.), and his lady, Joan; and one to Lady Barbara Compton, who, as the inscription informs us, "lyeth interred in the parish church of St. Gregory, by St. Paul's, London." The church of St. Mary, anterior to the Reformation, was collegiate; King Stephen, at the commencement of his reign, bestowed it on the Bishop and Chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Dissolution, a dean and thirteen prebendaries were attached to it.

Le Siècle announces the death of M. Dupin the elder, at the age of 86 years. His three sons arrived too late to receive his last breath.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to approve of the Earl of Mountashel being appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cork.

Accounts from Forfar state the failure, on Thursday week, of one of the most extensive manufacturers in that locality, in consequence of which hundreds of our townsmen have been thrown out of work, with little prospect of receiving other than partial employment for some time.

Prince Michael, the dethroned Sovereign of Servia, quitted Vienna on the 15th for a tour in Germany.

La Patrie mentions a report that the Pope was seriously indisposed.

Mr. Pierce Mahony, Mr. O'Connell's solicitor, has subscribed £25 to the O'Connell Tribute.

During the gale of Wednesday week, about 20 feet of the graceful spire of St. Stephen's Church, Hull, was blown down.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

On SATURDAY (This Day), DECEMBER 2, and following Week, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will contain SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of all the Principal Scenes connected with the ROYAL VISIT TO TAMWORTH, CHATSWORTH, NOTTINGHAM, DERBY, BELVOIR, CHESTERFIELD, and all the Palaces and Towns visited by the QUEEN, in the Royal Progress of December, 1843.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS beg distinctly to state that no expense will be spared to fully picture and describe the Royal Visit. Already, the best artists in London have proceeded to the respective places intended to be visited by her Majesty. This opportunity will be taken of prominently noticing the many beautiful Mansions in the Midland Counties. The picturesque Towns and Scenery of the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Stafford, will be fully described and engraved.

To insure copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, immediate orders should be given to newsmen and booksellers. Price 6d., Stamped. Office, 198, Strand, Nov. 23, 1843.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 3rd.—Advent Sunday.
MONDAY, 4th.—Richelieu died, 1642.
TUESDAY, 5th.—
WEDNESDAY, 6th.—St. Nicholas.
THURSDAY, 7th.—Milton born, 1608.
FRIDAY, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1543.
SATURDAY, 9th.—

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 9.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Alpha."—The population of the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, is correctly given in our list—11,231 inhabitants; the parish comprises the chapelry of Brimington, and the townships of Calow, Hasland, Newbold with Dunstan, Tupton, Temple-Normanston, and Walton. The town of Chesterfield contains 6212 inhabitants.

We have received several letters pointing out the error in the engraving of the royal party in Windsor Great Park, in our paper of last week; wherein the positions are represented on the off side instead of the near side. The sketch in question was made by Mr. Wells, the animal painter, and engraved by Mr. Sly; and the error arose from inattention in not reversing the positions with the other details of the subject, in transferring it to the wood on which the drawing is engraved.

"A Constant Reader."—The property can be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

"X. P."—The marriage is illegal.

"Delta."—Camden-town.—The subject suggested by our correspondent has been before proposed to us. At present we cannot entertain it.

"Latinus."—Dryden's translation.

"B. R. S."—Bishop's Waltham.—The newsman ought to fold the paper neatly.

"W. E. B."—Edinburgh.—A Master Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery is a very different officer from a Master in Chancery. The former is an attorney before whom affidavits are sworn; the latter is a barrister, and the appointment is worth from £2000 to £3000 a year.

"A Subscriber."—Boreham, Essex.—The company has not been established sufficient time for us to give an opinion as to its stability.

"An Old Sportsman."—Leeds, is thanked for his letter.

"A Turfite."—We had rather not state our opinion of the affair.

"Veritas."—The report as to the Prince of Wales's indisposition has already been contradicted.

Dublin State Trials.—Such was the demand for our journal in Dublin last week, that its sale exceeded 5000 in that city alone, by one agent. This sale of an English journal in Ireland is, according to our agent, Mr. Johnstone, without precedent.

"T. L."—Haddington.—There are two new lights at present on trial in the streets of London—the Bude and the Boccus.

"T. W. B."—Liverpool.—Sketches of her Majesty's Ministers, with biographies, have appeared from time to time in our journal.

"H. Q."—Half-a-crown; of any bookseller.

"I. C. B."—should write to the Bishop of the diocese in which he resides.

"T. M."—Norwich.—The price of "Sylvester Sound" is 1s.; it may be had of any bookseller.

"W."—Barnstable.—The drawing has been received, and shall appear in a week or two.

"J. C."—Plymouth.—We do not return rejected communications.

"W. L."—The property falls to C, and then to his heir.

"A Subscriber."—Edinburgh.—Our journal is sold indiscriminately by all booksellers and newsmen in Edinburgh.

"Linarius."—Dundee.—Apply to a news-agent.

"26 C."—Glasgow, and "An Enemy of Social Abuses."—Glamorganshire.—We think that we have already said sufficient on the subject of our correspondents' letters.

"Boadicea."—We do not know.

"J. Z."—should apply to a patent agent.

"G. O. R."—will probably favour us with the sketch.

"T. S. R."—Under the green sod.

"Henry."—Truro.—Lewis's Chess, price 5s.

"J. S. B."—We wonder at our correspondent attempting to palliate the barbarous murder of Mr. Waller.

"A Young Reader."—Glasgow.—The figure in the foreground of our engraving of the Nelson Column is one of the stone tanks for fountains, &c.

St. Clement's Clock.—We are surprised at the protracted neglect of the officers of St. Clement's to repair their church clock.

"An Old Actor."—The price of the work is 8s.

"J. D. S."—The land and property taxes are paid by the landlord.

"A. Z."—should write to Mr. Webster, Haymarket Theatre.

"J. P. B. H."—would have duty only to pay for the £200 legacy. Her Majesty's names are Alexandrina Victoria.

"Justice."—Carriek.—If the debt has been contracted for necessities supplied, it can be recovered of the contracting party after he has attained his majority.

"A. B."—In a week or two we shall resume our portraits of eminent musicians. The abstract of the Irish Census will appear shortly.

"An Artist."—We are gratified at our correspondent's high opinion of our Irish portraits. The artist of the sketches is Mr. Jones.

"A Subscriber."—The postage is 10d.

"Alpha."—We shall be happy to receive our correspondent's notes.

"A Subscriber from No. 1."—at Nottingham, is a vulgar blockhead.

"C. C."—We have always heard the anecdote related of the Earl of Essex.

"E. W. W."—The sketch shall appear.

"R. W."—No 76 contains the engravings of the marriage of Lord Blantyre with Lady E. L. Gower.

"A Regular Subscriber."—The information can only be obtained from private sources.

"F. H."—The sequel to Sir E. L. Bulwer's novel of "Ernest Maltravers" is entitled "Alice, or the Mysteries."

"A Well-wisher."—The engraving shall appear shortly.

"J. D."—Baldock, should write to the Secretary of the London and Croydon Railway.

"J. C."—Bramley, Leeds.—We intend to issue covers for binding the whole year's numbers in one volume, although we think it too bulky. Vol. III. will be published early in the ensuing year.

"T. T."—We think our correspondent's remarks on the Spanish bull-fights reasonable.

"A Subscriber" should apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, American booksellers.

Ineligible.—Sonnet, by "E. A. D.," "The Church Organ," On a Cemetery, by "Alpha," Lines, by "J. C. H.," The Stars, by "J. H.," Song, by "M. G.," Dublin.

"A Wimbleton Subscriber."—Call at the office, 198, Strand, on any Friday.

"A Limerick" is thanked for the suggestion, although it is impracticable.

"R. J. C."—Great George-street.—The subject is not worthy of illustration.

"M. G."—Dublin, is thanked for the music, but we have not room.

"The First Fiddle."—in our paper of Nov. 18, was written and composed by the author of "Meet me by Moonlight."

"Adagio."—Yes.

"B. D."—In the "Family Almanack" for 1842 (published by the Stationers' Company), our correspondent will find a list of the public grammar-schools of England and Wales.

Chess.—"J. E. C."—The letter shall be forwarded.

"Jno. A. Worry."—We have stated several times in our answers to correspondents that in our 40th problem the board was misplaced.

"Geo. W. Livesay."—There is a book published at about 1s. 6d., containing the rules of chess for four persons.

"J. W. B."—The king cannot move into the square which is attacked by the white knight.

"Fair Play."—The 7th move was perfectly correct; M. St. Amant had the option of taking the pawn en passant. We do not like to draw comparisons between first-rate players; and if Mr. Staunton could win his match (which he appears likely to do), we think "Fair Play" will not have any reason to complain that he should have been entrusted with the management of it.

DRAUGHTS.—"A. Z. L."—Black can compel white to take the man.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.—Some more portraits of public characters, with biographical notices, will appear in our next.

Our subscribers in Birmingham, Tamworth, Chesterfield, Lichfield, Nottingham, Derby, Grantham, Wirksworth, Chatsworth, and other places especially interested in her Majesty's visit, are informed that our paper of next week (Dec. 9) will contain illustrations connected with the above places; and we confidently promise a rich treat of Engravings to all.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1843.

One tendency of the present state of society, which late years have developed, with a distinctness not to be mistaken, is far from pleasant to the mind that is sufficiently removed from the sphere of action to be able to contemplate. We have recently poured out much virtuous indignation on the backsliding of the Americans, in the matter of their debts. We perceive, very plainly, the mote in our brother's eye—can we say that there is not a beam in our own? A perusal of the public journals—those portions of them that record mere facts, and do not state opinions—would lead any one to imagine that the agents of our trading and fiscal affairs live, move, and breathe, in a perfect atmosphere of fraud. If we progress at the same rate for half a generation longer, commercial dishonesty will become the rule, and integrity the exception. On every side of us we see perpetually—fraud, fraud, fraud. There are (or, we hope, in this office, we may say, were) frauds in the Exchequer—frauds in the Custom-house—frauds in the tea trade—frauds in the tobacco trade—frauds and adulteration in the sugar trade. There seems, absolutely, to be scarcely a branch of commerce that has escaped taint and infection. The Americans cheat their foreign creditors; we strike the balance of immorality, by plundering our Government at home. In both cases the impelling motive is that boundless passion for gain, which will accumulate at all hazards, and which, when indulged, unites every principle of honour and honesty, as with a moral pestilence. The reports of the Courts of Law during the week, exhibit the Crown acting as prosecutor against the members of a large City firm, to recover the penalties incurred by fraudulent dealings with the Custom-house—the transactions being shared in, and connived at, by persons employed in that establishment. In the Post-office, we have it stated, in the deliberate and solemn evidence of the secretary before a committee of the House of Commons, that the "robberies (of letters) are terrific!" How is it all to end? Can nothing be done to stem the torrent of corruption? or is it to sweep on unchecked, threatening to destroy the fabric of society, by shaking every confidence between man and man? It is a serious question, and some answer must be given to it.

Where the temptation to do evil constantly exists, it is generally found that the committing of that evil will be frequent in proportion to the facilities for perpetrating it undetected. The object of rulers, then, should be, taking it for granted that human nature, at the best, is frail and weak—very often wicked—to make these opportunities as few as possible, and keep a good watch that those few, if they must be unavoidably left open, should not be made use of by those they employ. By proper management some frauds could be entirely prevented. The Exchequer Bill forgeries were purely owing to the miserable mismanagement of that department. If it had been conducted with the average business tact and ability of any good banking house in the City, such wholesale plunder by a subordinate officer would have been impossible. But no one expects the head of a government department in England to know anything of the actual working of it, so his subordinate or his deputy does it, and he is a "highly respectable man," till at last it is found necessary to convict him as a forger and defaulter, and the good-natured public is mulcted to the tune of half a million to cover his deficiencies. Such a fraud is simply bad management—a bungling in detail.

But there are other cases where the causes of the frauds lie deeper, and are more complex. The temptation is first held out by the laws themselves—the trader yields to those temptations, and seduces the officers of the Crown to assist in his nefarious schemes—of course, by admitting him to a share of the profits. Such a case as this is far more difficult to deal with than the first—but a remedy, even here, is not impossible. It is to this class of frauds belong all those cases, the details of which have caused so much consternation. But the full extent of the evil is far from revealed; the number of cases discovered are as nothing to those which escape detection. The profits are so immense, in consequence of the enormous amount of duties evaded, that the smuggling trader can afford to lose several ventures, provided he succeeds in one or two. The parties now under prosecution were only in the silk trade, but it is believed that the frauds in the tobacco import trade are quite as extensive. We hear of its being seized by tons at a time; and, with an expensive Coast Guard, and a vigilant Excise, the question is, how is it landed and transported about in such bulks? *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who keeps watch on the watchers? But it is not to these we must look for the prevention of this demoralising system—for a system it has become. It must be continually enforced as a practical truth, that an enormously high rate of duty, compared with the cost price of the article itself, will always be kept down to an unproductive point by the efforts of the smuggler. The ingenuity of men stimulated by the certainty of high profit will defeat the most stringent laws; of this the slave trade is a terrible example. Governments are not much influenced by moral considerations in the regulating the mode in which they levy the necessary revenue of the state; but they must be influenced by pecuniary ones; and our present system of high duties on articles of low actual cost, is evidently a suicidal one. The Government is losing, the people are being demoralised, and the honourable pursuit of trade and commerce is degenerating into gambling. There may thus be a sort of ethics even in taxation, though it has hitherto been a thing little dreamed of in the philosophy of statesmen. Society is evidently outgrowing many of the regulations and forms that were once practicable enough. London was once a trading city; it is now much more than this—it is a nation in itself; more populous than many independent states, and far richer than many kingdoms. The pressure of its enormous demands is breaking through every fetter which the rulers of other generations imposed on the sources of its supply; but the process is a struggle between the laws of the land and the wants of the people, in which it is evident the latter will prevail. Some attempt, therefore, must be made to bring them more in harmony than they are at present—a thing perfectly possible—and that without loss to the public revenue, to say nothing of the more healthy state of feeling which would be produced by the change.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, left the Castle at twenty minutes before nine o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Lowther, for Slough, from whence the royal party were conveyed by a special train to Paddington. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by the royal suites, returned at four o'clock to the Castle, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, commanded by the Earl of Munster. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, joined the royal dinner party.

On Sunday morning, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by Countess D'Orsay, le General Colby, and le Capitaine de Rielle, and also by the Marquis of Ormonde and Col. Wyld, took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and left the Castle for town, to proceed thence to Woolwich, and thence to embark for Calais. Their Royal Highnesses having arrived in town by the Great Western Railway, went from Paddington to

attend Mass, in the chapel of the French Ambassador. Their Royal Highnesses and suite afterwards left town, in the royal carriages, for Woolwich, to embark on L'Archimede, for Calais. The Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Wyld, Esquerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, attended their Royal Highnesses to Woolwich.

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—His Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux reached his residence, 35, Belgrave-square, on Monday evening, and was received on his arrival by M. de Chateaubriand, having quitted Alnwick on Sunday. Tuesday morning was the period fixed for the reception of the faithful Frenchmen who have come over to this country. His Royal Highness was attended in the grand saloon by M. the Duc de Levis, M. the Duc de Descares, Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse, M. de Barande, &c. The Hanoverian Minister had the honour of an audience, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign to the Duc de Bordeaux. M. de Chateaubriand first presented all the French in mass—the number of whom amounted to about 100—and the Prince Gaston de Montmorency and the Duc de Levis then introduced each gentleman in person to his Royal Highness. M. Berrier presented the deputies who had arrived, namely, the Duc de Valmy, the Marquis de Preigne, and Count Blin de Bourdon. The scene is described to have been most affecting. The remembrance of the fate of Louis XVI., to whom his Royal Highness bears such a striking resemblance—the recollection of the death of the Duc de Berry—the circumstances attending the birth of his son—the events of 1830—it is stated, forced themselves on the attention of all who were present, and caused the flowing of many tears of sympathy for the unfortunate Prince. The arrivals from France continue to be numerous; so much so, that it is stated upwards of three hundred French noblemen, of high lineage and illustrious birth, assembled yesterday at the apartments of M. de Chateaubriand, for the purpose of presenting an address to that venerable gentleman. The Duc de Fitzjames read the address, to which M. de Chateaubriand, with considerable emotion, appropriately replied.

The Earl of Auckland and Hon. Misses Eden, and a select party, are visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Broadlands, Hants.

ALTON TOWNS.—The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury returned, on Friday last, from Barton Constable.

The Countess of Tankerville, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Hon. Colonel Anson, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Anson, Hon. Charles Gore, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, and a numerous circle, are assembled at Hooton Hall, Sir William Massey Stanley's seat in Cheshire. On Friday the hounds met at the Hall, and a great many sportsmen were present.

Sir Robert Peel left his residence in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday morning, for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

A dinner-party was given, on Friday night, by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, to meet the distinguished advocate of the French bar, M. Berrier. It included his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron Abinger, the Baron de Maltzahn, the Hanoverian Minister, the Rev. Sydney Smith, &c.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, was married, at ten o'clock, on Tuesday morning, to Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Algernon Greville. The bride (who was given away by the Duke of Wellington) was attired in white satin, with superb flounces of Brussels lace, and a magnificent veil of the same costly material. The bridemaids were the ladies Caroline, Augusta, and Cecilia Gordon Lennox; Misses Georgiana and Augusta Greville, Miss Louisa Cox, and the Misses Mills. Immediately after the ceremony the Earl and Countess of March left town for Goodwood Park, Sussex.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday, previous to his departure for Madrid.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family are expected to leave Minto Castle the second week in the ensuing month, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, where they intend to pass the Christmas recess. Her ladyship's health is quite re-established.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux and suite arrived on Monday in Belgrave-square, No. 35, Sir John Shelley's mansion, from a visit to the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle. The duke entertained a select party of 18 at dinner in the evening.

The Duke of Wellington, after attending the nuptials of the Earl of March and Miss Greville in St. George's Church, proceeded immediately to the Euston-square terminus, and left town by the Birmingham Railway for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Hon. Wellington S. Cotton, eldest son of General Viscount Combermere, is about to be married to Miss Sitwell, eldest daughter of Sir George and Lady Sitwell.

The Duchess of Gloucester continues indisposed. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the Royal Family, sent on Wednesday to Gloucester House, to inquire after the health of their illustrious relative. Many of the nobility called to learn the state of the Royal Duchess. The answers given yesterday were, "Her Royal Highness is going on very favourably."

Sir James Graham left town yesterday morning, for his seat, Netherby Hall, Cumberland. The Earl of Lincoln had an interview with the right hon. baronet on Thursday morning at the Home-office.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.

WOOLWICH, Sunday, Nov. 26.—A guard of honour of the Royal Marines, with the band and colours of the regiment, under the command of Captain Mitford, arrived at the dock-yard shortly after eight o'clock this morning, on its being communicated to the authorities at Woolwich that the Duke and Duchess de Nemours would embark at that naval port in the course of the day, and a field battery of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Otway, arrived about nine o'clock, and occupied a station on the wharf-wall of the dock-yard, to fire a royal salute on the arrival, and at the period of embarkation of the royal party.

At a quarter past nine o'clock several of the members of the suite of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at the dock-yard, and informed the authorities that the royal party had gone to chapel when they left Buckingham Palace, and that they might be expected about ten o'clock. At ten minutes before ten o'clock his Excellency Comte St. Aulaire, La Comtesse St. Aulaire, the Count Chabot, Chargé d'Affaires, and Count Durant St. Andre, Consul-General, arrived at Woolwich to receive the Duke and Duchess de Nemours; and at five minutes past ten o'clock the royal party arrived at the dock-yard in one of her Majesty's carriages, the field battery firing a royal salute, and the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem.

After conversing a few minutes with Major-General Sir H. D. Ross and several of the officers, Commander Smith escorted the Duchess de Nemours along the wharf from the carriage and down the steps, which were covered with green cloth, leading to the place of embarkation; and the tide being low, their royal highnesses entered the barge of the William and Mary yacht, accompanied by the Comte St. Aulaire, and immediately proceeded to the Archimede, French steam-vessel, moored in the river. The crew of the vessel manned the yards on the approach of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and at the moment they stepped on board the men gave three cheers, which were responded to by a second royal salute from the field battery under the command of Major Otway. On the firing ceasing, the band on board the Archimede commenced playing French airs, and a number of the officers of the garrison and dock-yard went on board to bid the royal party farewell.

The Archimede was decorated on an early hour of the morning with numerous flags, and presented a very gay appearance, and on the English naval and military officers returning on shore a salute was fired on board.

The Archimede did not leave until one o'clock, p. m., on account of the state of the tide, and when she left her moorings she fired a parting salute. At a quarter before 5 she ran aground on the Bligh sand, about 12 miles below or eastward of Gravesend. At half-past 1 o'clock on Monday morning an Aide-de-Camp of the Admiral (Casy) addressed himself to the chairman of the Star Company for a vessel to proceed to the ship and convey his Royal Highness to Gravesend, in order to proceed thence to Dover by land, if the Archimede should not come afloat at high water. The Comet steamer was promptly despatched; but upon reaching the ship it appeared that the latter had got afloat, and it was intended to proceed on the voyage at daylight. The pilot who had charge alleges in his own excuse that he was strongly urged to proceed, and being dark, he found himself nearer to some vessels than he had expected, when suddenly altering the helm to clear them, the ship struck the ground.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Nov. 25.—It was resolved unanimously, in convocation on Thursday week, to grant £25 out of the University chest towards erecting a School-room at Kirkdale, Yorkshire. The election to fill the two vacant Craven Scholarships took place on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

The Rector of Exeter has been elected President of the Oxford Female Penitentiary, in the room of the late President of Corpus Christi College.

The Rev. Richard Mitchell, late Fellow of Lincoln College, and the Dean of Ely, are candidates for the Headship of the East India College.

The Rev. G. Thompson has been elected head master of the Free Grammar School, North Walsham, Norfolk.

Earl Manvers has presented the Rev. J. W. Brooks to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Nottingham—value, £350 per annum.

The Rev. T. Hope has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Hatton, Warwickshire—value, £153 per annum.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. S. J. I. Lockhart, late of Lincoln College, to the vicarage of Hartsbourne Priors, with the curacy of Bourne, Hants—value, £202 per annum.

DEATH OF THE VICAR OF WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.—The Rev. Thomas Moss, the respected vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, who has occupied the living 27 years, and had attained the 79th year of his age, was in Liverpool on Thursday week, apparently enjoying excellent health, but on the next morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, he was seized with a fit, which continued till four o'clock in the afternoon, and then terminated his existence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN IN THE RIVER.—A fleet of ships came up the river with the flood tide on Saturday, many of which have been beating about in the channel for some days. No less than five large vessels from the Mauritius passed Blackwall during the day, and at high water in the afternoon the London, East Indian, Captain Attwood, from Madras, and the Dartmouth, Captain Jacobs, from Bombay, were hauled into the East India Docks.

EARLY CLOSING.—Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Piccadilly; Mr. Rodmayne, Bond street; Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Peters and Underwood, Sloane-square; Mr. Owen, Great Cornam street; Mr. Edwards, Soho-square, and others, close their respective establishments at seven o'clock, examples which it is to be hoped will be followed by the drapers generally.

and that the public will lend their aid to this desirable object, by abstaining from evening purchases.

The *Mark Lane Express* states that the annual show of the Smithfield Club will take place at the Bazaar, in Baker-street, Portman-square, and that—thanks to the indomitable perseverance and energy of British farmers, in spite of all the difficulties which they have experienced, and the still more doubtful prospect before them—the general character of the show will not fall short of those which have preceded it.

A meeting was held on Monday night at the Running Horse, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, for the purpose of completing the formation of an Anti-Corn Law Association for that district.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday night, during the first performance of the "Bohemians of Paris," at the Surrey Theatre, Mrs. R. Honner met with a most unfortunate accident. In the first act she has to jump from a bridge to the stage, a height of near fifteen feet, and in doing so she missed the mattress that should have broken her fall. Mrs. Honner was so seriously injured as to render it uncertain when she may be able to appear again. In consequence of the accident, Mrs. H. Vining is at present playing Mrs. Honner's part in the piece.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—In consequence of the numerous complaints that have been made by the merchants in the City and the public at the *employes* of the Bank issuing sovereigns and half-sovereigns that are found to be light in weight according to the royal proclamation of her Majesty, dated the 2nd day of October last, orders have been given to the clerks by the governors of this national establishment, that no gold shall be issued unless it has been previously weighed, and is according to the standard currency of the realm. Henceforth all light sovereigns presented at the Bank will only be received according to weight, and will be defaced, so as to prevent the possibility of their being re-issued.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Tuesday evening a special general court of the governors and subscribers of the above hospital, was held at the Board-room, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the committee which had been appointed to carry into execution the enlargement of the present building, which is situated at Chelsea. Dr. Forbes, M.D., in the chair. Amongst the governors present were—the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; the Rev. C. Kingsley; Drs. Thompson, Dickson, and Roe; Messrs. J. De Gex, P. Rose (the founder), Alexander Hull Hall, Otho Hamilton Brown, S. C. Hull, &c. The report for the past year showed that since the opening of the hospital in September last, 108 persons have passed through its wards, and the number of out-patients now amount to 1367, the major portion of whom have received essential relief. The annual subscriptions amount to £850.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday evening the first meeting for the season of this Society was numerously attended by members at their new house, adjoining the Royal Agricultural Society's mansion, in Hanover-square, William Yarrell, Esq., V.P., in the chair: when a paper by Mr. Gannell, of the Academie Royale de Paris, was read, on a new method of preserving the skins of animals and birds, by means of *azur vomica*. Professor Owen then read a communication on a remarkable and newly-discovered bird called *Danornis*, a genus of gigantic terrestrial bird, which has now, like the Dodo in the Mauritius, become extinct in the island of New Zealand. The name *Danornis*, given by the New Zealanders to this bird, is the same as that given by the Malays to the peacock.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A very full ordinary meeting of members was held on Monday evening, Mr. Murchison, F.R.S., President, in the chair, at which, amongst other distinguished travellers who were present, was Captain Sir Geo. Back. It was announced by Colonel Jackson, the Secretary, that a letter had been received from Mr. Schomburgk, on his return to Demerara, from his journey up to the sources of the Essequibo, in which he had been engaged nearly three years, and without a single loss by death, although his party underwent great privations. A paper was read from Mr. Bailey, on the two different lines of route by which it was proposed to open a marine communication across the Isthmus of Panama, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A letter was read from Captain Hamilton, giving a very interesting account of his journey on a line midway between Sydney and Moreton Bay, in order to discover a new cattle pasturage. One of the most remarkable of the geographical features of the country was the very great gorge of ravines running parallel to the direction of the heights, some of which made a sudden and almost perpendicular descent from the rivers of two to three thousand feet deep. This part of the country which is termed New England, is of great fertility, the scenery is very picturesque and the vegetation most profuse.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday morning a highly influential and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Court of Common Council to adopt efficient measures to extend their privileges and franchise, and for more effectually uniting the Borough with the City and Corporation of London, and to place the inhabitants on the same footing as the more favoured citizens of London. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., the late Sheriff of London, was called to the chair. Messrs. Schofield, Groat, Harris, Curling, Corner, the High Bailiff, and several other influential gentlemen, addressed the meeting. It was urged that the inhabitants of the Borough paid a rental to the City of £25,000; and Southwark was formerly part and parcel of the City; and that there was no earthly reason why the inhabitants should not enjoy the municipal rights. It was proposed that the Borough should be divided into many wards, according to the various parishes, and that each ward should possess an alderman and a certain number of Common Council. (Hear, hear.) Resolutions, and a petition to Parliament, in accordance with the foregoing, having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY-ROAD.—On Wednesday the half-yearly general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity was held at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, when a report was presented by the committee and read by Mr. J. Soul, the Secretary, stating that the schools were in a prosperous condition. The number of boys had increased progressively, there having been an addition since November, 1841, when there were 50 boys, of 17 to that number.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.—These lectures for this term terminated last week, the total number of auditors being 719, or an average of 40 to each of the seventeen lectures. There has been no improvement in the attendance at their delivery over that at the City of London School, and but little from the old room at the late Royal Exchange.

A deputation from a body designating themselves the White Quakers, has just visited London. They have been extensively engaged in placarding the walls and boards at the west end of the town during the last week with some of their fanatical effusions, denouncing vengeance on all but the favoured few. Their appearance in their singular garb excites much curiosity.

WALBROOK WARD.—An opposition, in the shape of a very formidable requisition is getting up on the recent conduct of Alderman Gibbs, which will render the proceedings of the Wardmote on the ensuing St. Thomas's-day anything but unanimous, especially as far as the Alderman is concerned.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The twentieth anniversary of the London Mechanics' Institution was celebrated on Tuesday night by a concert in their theatre. The programme contained the names of some of our best and most popular English singers.

HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.—PREVENTION FROM DROWNING.—Owing to the accidents which have occurred to the workmen engaged in the repairs of this suspension bridge, one having been drowned, and another nearly so, the contractor for the works, Mr. Cubitt, has very properly decided upon, and actually furnished the workmen with the newly invented shirt-fronts and cravats. These life-preservers are now, it appears, regularly worn (inflated) by the men at their perilous work, and they were at first surprised to find how easily they could perform their various duties with this vesture on them; and they now go on confidently with their occupations, not apprehensive of the usual consequences of a sudden fall into the river.

THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANTS MUNRO AND GRANT.—The trial of these officers was on Wednesday arranged between counsel to take place at ten o'clock this day. It appears that the authorities of the War-office had compelled the accused to surrender, on pain of forfeiting their commissions. There are 33 witnesses to be examined for the prosecution, and it is currently reported that some extraordinary circumstances will transpire that will throw some additional light upon the original cause of quarrel.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—In pursuance of an order of the House of Commons in June last, a return was made of the sums paid to the metropolitan police for extraordinary service, not included in the return of the expense of the force annually laid before Parliament. The return in question is made from 1830 to 1842, and the total amounts to £19,552 17s. 6d. The first year's estimate was £323 7s. 6d., and the last, £3,146 8s. 6d.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT A BREWERY AT TWICKENHAM.—An alarming accident occurred on Saturday to a man named Nathaniel Osborn, 40 years of age. It appears that Osborn, who was employed as a brewer at the North-end Brewery, Twickenham, was standing upon the brickwork of a copper, which was full of boiling wort, arranging something connected with it, when, from some cause, both his feet suddenly slipped from under him, and in an instant he had fallen partially into the boiling liquid; fortunately, however, in his descent, he had caught hold of the sides of the boiler, which not only prevented his being wholly immersed, but enabled him to scramble out of his truly painful situation, not, however, before his lower extremities were shockingly scalded. The poor man's fellow-workmen instantly rushed to his assistance, and present relief having been obtained, he was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he remains in a deplorable state.

A MAN DROWNED IN BED.—On Friday night week a lighterman, named David Augin, moored his barge, which was heavily laden, close to the Temple, and went to bed in the cabin. Upon the tide turning, the barge having become firmly imbedded in the mud, did not rise with the water, which flowed into the cabin where Augin slept, and in the morning he was discovered a corpse, having been suffocated in his bed by the water.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of governors was held in the board-room of the hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, the Rev. J. H. Frisk, vice-president, in the chair. Mr. E. C. Stevens, the secretary, read the report, which gave a most satisfactory account of the general efficiency of the institution. The number of in-patients, 329; out-patients, 3110—total, 3439, admitted during the quarter ending at Michaelmas last. On the motion of Major Warde, the report was received and adopted. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

CHILD STEALING.—On Monday last a servant of Mr. Hellens, of Wolverley-street, Gloucester-street, Hackney-road, was sent with an infant of her master's, aged four months, to Whitechapel, and as she was returning she was accosted by a fashionably-dressed female about 24 years of age, who asked her to go to a neighbouring shop for some trifling article, offering to hold the infant du-

ring the nurse's absence. The nurse, little suspecting that a trick was intended, handed the infant to the lady, and went on her message. Upon her return neither the lady nor infant was to be found, and, although every effort has been made, no clue has as yet been had to either one or the other. The wretched parents are in a state bordering on distraction.

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—At a meeting of the committee, consisting of Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Ranelagh, General Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., and others, recently appointed at the public meeting held at the Western Literary Institution, and convened on Wednesday at the Sablonière Hotel, in Leicester-square, final arrangements for a great public meeting in behalf of the destitute poor of the metropolis, and for establishing an institution, to be called the Western Refuge for the Destitute, were come to. The proposed meeting is to be held at Exeter Hall in the course of the ensuing week.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND. PENCILINGS IN THE FOUR COURTS, FROM THE SKETCH OF AN IRISH BARRISTER.

(Continued from our last.)
COUNSEL FOR THE TRAVERSERS.

MR. RICHARD MOORE, Q.C., is descended of a highly respectable Tipperary family, and was, some years ago, Assistant Barrister for that county. He resigned his office at length, on account of his large practice, and was succeeded by Sergeant Howley. His business, in all the courts, is, perhaps, more extensive than any other at the bar. In equity he has been eminently successful, and is thought highly of by the present Lord Chancellor Sugden. Mr. Moore is a man of deep legal research and general reading, of extremely gentlemanlike manner, and most winning address; and never did the possession of these high qualifications prove of more signal service to any cause he undertook to advocate than on the celebrated 15th of last month, when he led in the argument which caused the Lord Chief Justice to re-consider and recall his opinion, and defeated, so far, her Majesty's Attorney-General. Mr. Moore's politics are of mildly liberal shade. Until a short time before the late Administration resigned office, he was a Conservative. He changed, as far as worldly interest was concerned, at the wrong time, and had to suffer some slight occasional annoyance on account of the step he thus had taken, from his old political friends at the bar and elsewhere. This, however, he soon got over, and should a change of Administration take place during his lifetime, his elevation to the bench is an understood thing, and may be looked on as a matter of certainty. Mr. Moore was called to the bar in 1807; is about 60 years of age; has a very independent fortune; is of a friendly, hospitable disposition, and is much respected in private life by all who enjoy his acquaintance.

MR. JONATHAN HENN, Q.C., is looked on as a sort of black letter giant that few forensic champions would like to grapple with. On the 15th of this month, whilst he followed Mr. Moore in the argument, the sensation in court was of an extraordinary character, and the effect he produced most powerful. He is unmarried, and enjoys a large fortune, to which circumstances may be attributed his refusing business very often, no matter how large the fee may be with which the brief is marked. He is a most enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, and when he has made up his mind to indulge his piscatory predilections, the highest law authorities have no charms, and the heaviest fees no power of attraction. Talking of his fishing, reminds me of a celebrated fishery case in which he was opposed at Limerick by the present Attorney-General, who received a very large fee to go thither from the Leinster circuit. On that occasion, the latter unfortunately displayed an infirmity of temper, and in the heat of the contest indulged in something bordering on personal acerbity, whereupon Mr. Henn observed that "his learned friend might possibly fancy he came there to teach them law and manners, but that he proved himself not the best possible instructor of either." Mr. Henn is a Conservative, and is brother to the Master in Chancery of the same name, who also stands high as a lawyer. He was called to the bar in 1811.

MR. JOHN HATCHELL, Q.C., leads the Leinster Circuit since Mr. Smith and Mr. Moore left it. He first made his fame as a dock lawyer, and has great practice at the criminal bar. At the late special commission in Tipperary he was appointed counsel for the prisoners by the judges. His political opinions, which had been Conservative, underwent a change at the same inauspicious period of his career which marked Mr. Moore's secession from his former party.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD LALOR SHEIL. It would seem almost a work of supererogation to give, amongst these notices, the biography of this very distinguished person, with the chief features of whose public life and character there is scarcely any one in these kingdoms who is not well acquainted. He was originally educated at the Catholic College, Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, whither many of the Catholic gentry and merchants of Ireland sent their sons preparatory to their entering Trinity College, Dublin. At this university, Mr. Sheil distinguished himself very much, and took a leading and brilliant part in the eloquent debates of the College Historical Society. His powerful speeches in favour of Catholic Emancipation will be long read by the Irish millions, and by most lovers of the fervid and flowery eloquence, which is his peculiar style, and in which he has no living rival. The two most extraordinary displays which he made in furthering the Catholic cause, were his celebrated funeral oration on the late Duke of York, which made him many enemies amongst the party to which his Royal Highness had been attached through life; and his Penenden Heath speech, which was written, sent to the *Sun* newspaper, published therein, but never delivered, for the men of Kent would not listen to Mr. Sheil, and drowned with characteristic vociferation every attempt the orator made to gain a hearing. The publication of the speech afforded great amusement amongst matter-of-fact people, but it was published, and it was read also. Mr. Sheil, whilst in pursuit of his profession, enjoyed a fair share of general business, and was eminently successful with juries. Indeed some of the happiest efforts of his eloquence were at the bar. His highest triumphs, however, in the opinion of the best judges, were achieved in the House of Commons, where he has long continued to be a favourite with all parties. There he seems to breathe a more refined and congenial atmosphere, and although he addresses the House but seldom, he never does so without effect. He held office at the Board of Trade under the Whigs, was called to the bar in 1814, and is not much more than fifty years of age.

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID RICHARD PIGOT, Q.C., who, it will be remembered, held the office of Attorney General for Ireland under the late Whig Administration, is of a respectable southern family, and was in earlier life connected with the local press of Cork. His professional exertions have been marked by great industry, perseverance, and a fair share of the favours of fortune, not the least amongst which was the friendly notice of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlen. He is of the Eldon school—a sound, and yet a timid lawyer. He was called to the bar in 1826, is about fifty years of age, and is a Roman Catholic.

JAMES HENRY MONAHAN, ESQ., Q.C., of the Connaught circuit, was very much distinguished at the Dublin University, where he won the gold medal for science on taking his B.A. degree. He is considered at his profession a first-rate man, practising in all the courts, and especially in equity, with great success. He was Castle Adviser to the Whigs, and it was thought, that as he had never displayed any violent political bias, although known to be a Roman Catholic and a Liberal, the present Administration would have retained his services. This, however, did not turn out to be the case, and he was superseded in favour of Mr. Brewster. He was called to the bar in the year 1823, and is about forty years of age.

FRANCIS MACDONOGH, ESQ., Q.C., affords a rare example of talent and perseverance making way against a thousand difficulties. He is of a Western family, and having been sent at an early age to Trinity College, Dublin, he gave there proofs of the genius and industry which have since raised him to the first rank, and rendered him so distinguished an ornament of his profession. In college he was a gay as well as a reading man, and for some years afterwards, like many of those destined to play a great part in after life, he indulged in the moral agriculture of sowing his wild oats. If, however, a most honourable and useful career since, he has entered upon the arduous duties of his profession, can compensate for the freaks of hot youth, he has long since amply atoned for his juvenile errors. If he has had pecuniary misfortunes they may happen to the best of mankind; and if they have left liabilities behind, no man can do more than discharge them. He has done so long since to the last farthing, and yet for a considerable while he was looked on coldly by the leading members of his profession. Perhaps they disliked his prospects of the future more than his errors of the past. Whilst but a tyro at his business he attracted much notice by his successful practice in the Insolvent and Metropolitan Police Courts. Messrs. the attorneys who watch the blossoming of forensic and black-letter skill, were not likely to allow such a gem to waste its sweetness amidst so uncon-

genial an atmosphere; and we next find him taken into the Four Courts and entrusted with good briefs marked with heavy fees. In his present elevated scene of action he is "the observed of all observers," and scarcely any legal contest is undertaken in the Irish Courts without securing, for plaintiff or defendant, the invaluable services of one of the most fluent advocates and acute lawyers of the day. His pleasing manners have won for him the respect and attention of the bench, whilst a strong earnestness of purpose, coupled with a conscious reliance upon his own resources, invest his advocacy with a charm that almost turn his auditors into partisans. The false witness contemplates him with terror, and the attorney of a weak case views him as a sort of evil genius. It is delightful to listen to him stating a case, in which you will discover the lucid arrangement of Blackburne, the fine garniture of eloquence in which Pennefeather was wont to clothe a dry law argument, and the energy and passion of O'Connell. He is now far removed beyond the reach of envy and detraction—with the highest pinnacle of professional honour in view, and affords to all those whose early efforts have been sorely oppressed by a strange and adverse destiny, a fine picture of that which moral courage can effect, and of the moral strength of the—

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

Mr. Mac Donogh is a conservative in politics, was called to the bar in the year 1829, and is about 40 years of age.

GERARD FITZGIBBON, ESQ., Q.C., left the ranks of trade for forensic pursuits, having been engaged many years ago in the business of an eminent distiller, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, at rather a late period of life. He went through his course of studies at the university very respectably, and was called to the bar in the year 1830. Mr. Fitzgibbon is chiefly engaged in revenue cases, and in those where a sound knowledge of mechanics is required—which he possesses. Not long since he attained to a high pitch of forensic fame in a case against the Kingston Railroad Company, in which he made an eminent engineer cut rather a conspicuous figure beneath the searching powers of his cross-examination. He gained a verdict for his client against the company. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a member of the Royal Irish Academy; is in his politics inclined to Conservatism; and is somewhat beyond fifty years of age.

JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C., is the son of the Rev. William Whiteside, a clergyman of the established church, and a distinguished scholar in his day. Mr. Whiteside entered the Dublin University in 1825, and obtained several honours during his academic career. He afterwards became a student of Gray's Inn, and while pursuing his studies for the bar was a pupil of Mr. Thomas Chitty, the special pleader, and also read with Mr. Swanston, the eminent equity conveyancer. He became about the same time a member of the law class in the London University, as a pupil of Mr. Amos, and succeeded in obtaining more than one prize from his competitors. One of these latter, if I mistake not, was Mr. Parker, the distinguished editor of "Bythewood's Conveyancer." Mr. Whiteside was also a distinguished member of the Historical Society, in connexion with the London University. He was called to the Irish bar in 1830; was made Queen's Counsel in 1842, and may now be about 40 years of age. He stands in the first rank of *nisi prius* advocates, and in his style of addressing a jury is clear, nervous, and impassioned. Mr. Whiteside is a Conservative in politics, but has never been prominent in the party contentions of his time.

THOMAS O'HAGAN, ESQ., one of the most rising young men at the Irish bar, commenced his public career on the press, having been editor of the *Newry Examiner*; which journal he conducted with great ability previously to his going to London, where he sojourned for the usual time of keeping terms, and diligently applied himself to the study of his profession. He was called to the bar in 1836, and has since then distinguished himself in many important cases, but chiefly in one in which the Crown prosecuted, and he was counsel for the defendant, Mr. Duffy, of the *Bel-fast Vindicator*, and at present the proprietor and chief editor of the *Nation*. Mr. O'Hagan is an exceedingly gentlemanlike and amiable young man, and a great favourite with the Bench, the Bar, and the public.

SIR COLMAN O'LOUGHLEN, BARONET. The extraordinary instance which this highly-gifted and praise-worthy young man affords, that genius and industry combined can effect wonders, is perhaps unequalled in the history of his own or any other profession. Unlike many of those who have been sent upwards by the prestige of a name, and, taking too high a flight towards the sun of fame, have come down as rapidly as the youth of old, who soared too high on the waxen wings of his father's making, the interesting subject of the present sketch, by the admirable force and tranquillity with which he wins his way, seems already destined to prove the difficult professional element his own. Sir Colman O'Loughlen, son of the late much-beloved and lamented Master of the Rolls in Ireland, received his early education under his father's eye; and was prepared at home by a private tutor for the London University, where he entered in due course of time, and pursued his studies throughout his academic career with great industry, which was crowned with honourable success. Although he might have mixed in the best and most delightful circles in the British metropolis, he scarcely, when at the London University, or whilst keeping terms for the bar, yielded up one precious hour to the fascinations of fashionable society; and the time which others gave to pleasure was devoted by him to the higher purposes of mental cultivation, and to laying up the stores of future fame. That he has read diligently, and read well, is now placed beyond the possibility of doubt by the late display which he has made in the Court of Queen's Bench in behalf of the traversers. Indeed, at the very outset of his professional life, about two years ago, he suggested a point at the Assizes of Cork to the counsel of a prisoner under sentence of death, which was successfully maintained, and the sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation. At the Limerick Assizes, also, in the Shine murder case, when the prisoners were under sentence of death, to be executed on the 14th of last month, he raised the question as to the sufficiency of the description of the venue in the indictment, according to the terms of the new Municipal Act regarding the boundaries of the city of Limerick. The Judges are now about equally divided on the point, and it is expected that the prisoners will at least escape the extreme penalty of the law. It is generally understood by the public and the profession that he it was, who, at the opening of the present state prosecutions, raised the question as to the examining of witnesses in open court in the Queen's Bench in place of before the Grand Jury, according to the provisions of Verner's Act. The point thus suggested and contended for by the Traversers' bar, was a *casus omissus* in the new act, which it was sought to be maintained, had reference only to cases tried at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and that it did not apply to indictments brought before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Sir Colman O'Loughlen, with his father's legal genius inherits his amiable temper and practical good sense, and, wearing his well-won, although almost precocious honours meekly, he has opened the way to the acquisition of more and still greater; leaving envy, malice, and all uncharitableness far behind. He was called to the bar in 1840, and has only just completed his twenty-fourth year.

JOHN PERRIN, ESQ., is a son of Judge Perrin, and a promising young man, with much of his father's solidity and attention to business. He was called to the bar in 1839.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In noticing the revival of this society, a sketch of its rise, history, and expulsion from the Dublin University seems necessary to account for the deep interest with which its restoration is now regarded. From records in the possession of the society, it appears that it was first founded in the year 1770, under the protection of the board, i. e., the Provost and Senior Fellows, and that from the first its members were noted for the eloquence of their debates and the graceful style of their essays.

A dispute on the freedom which the College Board, it was contended, should extend to the society touching the subjects and managements of their debates, led to a secession in 1794. In the same year, however, the society was re-established, and the first motion on its books was one brought forward by Mr. Lefroy, seconded by Mr. Torrens, both since elevated to the bench.

A proof of the *status* of the society in the university is contained in the following interesting correspondence:—

Feb. 26, 1783.
Mr. Secretary informed the society that the following *Consent* to be communicated to the society:—

"The Bursar's compliments to the Historical Society. The board requests the favour of the use of the Historical Society's room for a few days as his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is to breakfast in college on Monday next."

"A motion was made by Mr. Townsend, and seconded by Mr. Plunkett, that the secretary do send a card to the Bursar to the following purpose:—
"The Historical Society present their compliments to Dr. Usker. They feel



TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

much pleasure in complying with the request of the board, and have unanimously agreed to accommodate them with the use of their room for a few days."

From that time (1794) the society continued its career with great success, numbering among its brilliant roll most of the honoured members of the university, and amongst those many of the names distinguished in public affairs in Ireland down to the present day. In 1815 disputes again broke out between the board and the society on the old point of grievance—the proper amount of license in debate—and the case being supposed incapable of remedy, the society hastily dissolved itself. During this long period it had witnessed and fostered the first essays of many—it might almost be said, of nearly all who made the established Church of Ireland and the Irish bar so highly distinguished. With respect to the latter, it is at this moment a curious fact that nearly all those to whose care the state prosecutions now pending have been confided, as well as of the advocates of the accused, have been, in their earlier days, children of the Irish Alma Mater. In the year 1815, the following are a few of the distinguished men who had been members of the society:—Drs. Hall (Bishop of Dromore), Hamilton, Stack, Stopford, the Deans of Ardagh and Cork, Drs. Miller (author of the "Philosophy of History"), Usher, Burrowes, Prior Kyle (the present Bishop of Cork), Sadleir (the present Provost of the University). All these had been Fellows of College. In the senate and at the bar were named—Lord Ross, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron; Judges Day, Ashborne, Fox, and Mayne; the Attorney-General and Solicitor-

General; Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett; Sergeants Browne and Ball. To this is added a long list of persons whose names are since more highly distinguished—the late Dr. Radcliffe, Judges Ball and Lefroy, the present Solicitor-General, and both the Pennefathers.

Since 1815 the society was never revived until the exertions of a few who had vainly sought advantage from debating societies without the walls were at length effectual, and the sanction of the board was granted for a revival of the Trinity College Historical Society.

The meeting of which I have just given a sketch was attended by a considerable number of the Fellows, and an old M.A. of the University, Mr. Foote, rendered it additionally interesting, by giving up the property in books, papers, &c., which had remained for twenty-eight years in his hands, as an officer of the old society. His address was short, feeling, and spirit-stirring, and one of the happiest things to the point I ever listened to in any assembly.

It was with pleasurable sensations of no ordinary description, that I found myself on Friday night, the 17th inst., removed from the noise and turbulence of the political waters, and the witness of a scene rendered almost sacred from the spot on which it was enacted, and the classic memories which it recalled. On that night I was present at the revival of the Historical Society of Trinity College, and in the very room in which its eloquent deliberations had formerly taken place. Not a member of the Irish University myself, I was, with the exception of a London editor of celebrity, my companion on the occasion, the only person present undistinguished by the academic cos-

tume; and we owed the gratifying treat to the politeness of a gentleman in office, who sent us tickets for admission on hearing that it was our wish to witness the proceedings. As the address was not given to the Dublin papers, nor indeed to any other in the empire, I first ascertained that it would not be disagreeable to the talented young speaker before I transcribed the notes which I took of it. A few minutes after I entered the room, the Rev. Dr. Sadlier, the Provost of the College, was called to the chair, and Mr. Magee, a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Magee, late Archbishop of Dublin, rose, and after the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided, delivered the following inaugural address to the distinguished company assembled:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,
If ever there were a moment when a sense of duty might be permitted to yield to a deep and unaffected sense of deficiency—if ever there were a time when the ambition which would prompt me to occupy a post of honour might be lost in the fear which would induce me to shun disgrace, when the gratitude for the kindness which has conferred a dearly-prized distinction, might be absorbed in the conscious dread that I shall prove myself unworthy of it, it is this moment, when in virtue of that office which I am so proud to fill, I am called on to perform a task, from which an intellect more gifted—a spirit more daring than his who now addresses you—might not blush to shrink.

When I see assembled here this evening all that is learned and dignified—all that is talented and brilliant in our university; when I look around this room and see it filled not only with the most distinguished of mine own age and standing, but with the most honoured of my seniors; when I see the heads of our college testifying by their presence here the deep interest they take in the proceedings of this evening; and when I see those who might have been supposed to have forgotten the scenes of their youth in the triumph of their mature years, returning to give to our meeting the sanction of their approval, and the lustre of their fame—I cannot but wonder at the presumption which could hope to engage for a moment the attention of such an audience; and truly, if I were to suffer for a moment to dwell only on the dignity and talent of this assembly, no sense of duty, however strong—no promptings of ambition, however vehement—could induce me to appear before you. But when I call to mind what it is that brought you here, when I remember what it is I am called to congratulate you for—when I remember that we have met to hail the revival of the College Historical Society, all thoughts of self are lost in the deep feelings of joy with which I behold an event so auspicious—or if at this moment, or in this place, amidst all the varied emotions this scene excites, a selfish fear should rise, it would be dispelled by the pleasure which I see reflected in the faces of those around me; for it is not in moments of joy and of mutual congratulation that men are disposed to be critical at such a time; I may hope that the faults of the orator will pass unnoticed, or may meet with that kind indulgence which your calmer judgment would not have accorded. And while I feel that I would vainly endeavour to raise a strain of triumph worthy of such an occasion, I rejoice to know that your own hearts will



PORTRAIT OF THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

more than supply all that my words may fail to express, and that my feeble strain will be lost in the exulting chorus which your own feelings are at this moment raising.

[We are compelled to break off here, but shall resume the report of the address next week.]



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES

On Tuesday morning last the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor on a visit to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor.

It was understood that on the preceding night the carriages and horses were ordered to be in readiness for her Majesty's departure at a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning, and accordingly about that time they were in waiting in the Great Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, where the private apartments of the Sovereign are situate. The morning was peculiarly bright for the present season of the year. The sun shone forth in full splendour, and the beautiful landscape which expands before the eye of the spectator from the Castle was lighted up in all its varied tints.

It was about five minutes past nine o'clock when her



ARCHWAY, TAMWORTH

Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, stepped into her carriage, and by this time a considerable number of the inhabitants of Windsor had collected in the precincts of the Castle, and in the streets, to witness the departure of the royal party. The cortège consisted of three travelling carriages, with outriders in the royal livery. The first was of the chariot shape, drawn by four horses, and was occupied by the Queen and Prince Albert, who were escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, under the command of Lieut. Bolton.

The royal suite in attendance on her Majesty and her illustrious consort followed in two carriages and four, and consisted of the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, Lady Portman; the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen, the Hon



DRAYTON MANOR, THE SEAT OF THE

Miss Liddell and the Hon. Amelia Murray; the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey; the Lord in Waiting on the Queen, the Marquis of Ormonde; the Treasurer to Prince Albert, Mr. G. E. Anson; the Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, Major-General Wemyss; and the Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness, Col. Bouverie.

On quitting the Quadrangle the Royal cortège passed through George IV.'s Gateway, and, descending at a slow pace, the hill towards Eton, proceeded to Slough, her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledging the loyal demonstrations of the inhabitants who had assembled on the line.



RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

As soon as the hill was cleared, the horses attached to the Royal carriages mended their pace, and passed very briskly through Eton. In the latter place, the "Eton boys" were out, lining the road on each side; and perhaps it is needless to describe what a fervid greeting these youthful subjects gave their Sovereign as she passed along. The Royal party then went rapidly on through Slough, where the whole population had "turned out" to see the Queen, and diverging from the main line, proceeded by a narrow cross country road towards Uxbridge.

The first place which the Royal cortège passed on this road was a small village, consisting of a few cottages,

called, as we are told, Westmoor-green, Langley. At this point the road was thronged by the villagers, who left their cottages and their daily toil to cheer their Sovereign as she passed along.

Shortly after quitting this village the escort of the Life Guards was relieved by a body of the 13th Light Dragoons, and throughout the rest of the journey to Watford station, from which place her Majesty travelled by railway, the service of the escort was performed by different detachments of the last-named regiment. After leaving Westmoor-green, nothing worthy of particular remark was observable on the road, until the Royal cortege approached the vicinity of Uxbridge. Here the population had not entirely confined itself to the limits of the town, but many persons had strolled out, and posted themselves along the road, as if their impatience to see the Queen was too great to allow them to remain quietly in Uxbridge. The cortege drove rapidly along, the Queen and Prince being loudly cheered, and dashed into the High-street, which was densely thronged by the population of the place and neighbourhood, amidst the merry ringing of the church bells, and the huzzing of the people. Her Majesty reached Uxbridge about ten minutes to ten o'clock, and here the horses were changed with a celerity which would have struck amazement into the soul of a continental postilion.

Watford station was now distant about twelve miles, and the way to it was still by a cross country road, but this road was different in its character from that which had just been passed over. The road from Windsor to Uxbridge (in distance about ten miles) is in general level, and the country, over which a view is occasionally obtained as one travels along, is rather flat; but from Uxbridge to Watford station the landscape entirely changes, and the country is broken and irregular, presenting at different points the most delightful pictures to the eye of the traveller.

The groups of country people who had collected at different points from neighbouring villages now became more numerous, and the road-side houses appeared more frequent. The uneven nature of this road made it necessary that the "drag" should be applied more than once to the royal carriages, yet the horses went over the whole of the ground in excellent time.

It was near eleven o'clock when the Queen and the Prince reached the Watford station, the distance from Windsor (about 22 miles) having been gone over in some minutes less than two hours.

As her Majesty's route did not lay through the town of Watford, no opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants of evincing their loyalty by the usual preparations; but they poured out in vast numbers on the road by which her Majesty was to travel, which passes across the top of the town where the cross roads meet, and so on towards the station, which is about three-quarters of a mile distant.

At the station the arrangements made to receive her Majesty were on a very handsome scale, considering the shortness of the notice, and the few facilities offered by the place itself. The road by which her Majesty was to approach lies over the bridge that arches the line of rail, and after running parallel with the side of the station a distance of about 100 yards, sweeps round to the left into a very spacious court-yard at the back of the station.

At the opposite end of this court-yard is the point of ingress to the station at the back; and here a very handsome reception chamber was prepared. A lofty and spacious room, or saloon, one side of which was completely thrown open, was very tastefully decorated with crimson cloth, in front at the top formed into handsome drapery, and presenting the appearance of a proscenium. The roof and sides were covered with fluted cloth, pink and white alternately, and the floor was carpeted with crimson of the same material as the upper drapery.

A staircase of easy descent led from this entrance immediately on to the north platform, which was fitted up to correspond with the vestibule, and also covered with crimson cloth. The south platform was similarly decorated, and both in the entrance portico, and, indeed, in every direction where it was necessary for her Majesty to pass, the eye was met by evergreens and shrubs of the choicest description. It is hardly necessary to add, that the royal standard, and an infinity of lesser flags, floated in the breeze from the most commanding points of view. To judge from the crowded state of the vicinity of the terminus at half-past ten o'clock, when the train came in from London, one might fairly suppose that the town of Watford was altogether deserted for the time. A general and very necessary order had been issued to keep the platforms of the various stations clear throughout the line; but with a desire that the residents in the principal towns on the route should not be disappointed, arrangements were made by the directors for the issue of a certain number of admission tickets.

Along the road, upon and around the bridge, and outside the court-yard before alluded to, there were hundreds of people, from the gentry and ladies of the neighbourhood in their most elegant attire down to the peasantry, the men in their simple frocks, and the women in gay holiday dress. Great as had been the expectation, the enthusiasm was greater when at last the royal outriders appeared in sight; and as the carriage containing the Queen and her Consort drove over the bridge, and round into the court-yard up to the reception-chamber, where they were to alight, the cheering was most spirit-stirring, and indeed the whole conduct of the multitude all that the most loyal heart could wish.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT WATFORD.

Her Majesty's punctuality is proverbial, but on the present occasion she arrived nearly half-an-hour before the time appointed. On alighting at the reception-room, the Queen and the Prince were received by Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the board of directors, Messrs. F. Letsom, Boothy, and Greenfell, directors; Mr. Hardwick, the architect; and other officers of the company.

Her Majesty wore a satin plaid dress, with black velvet tunic, and an open straw bonnet, trimmed with blue. Prince Albert was attired in a blue surtout coat, with tweed trousers. Both her Majesty and the Prince looked remarkably well.

The special train, which was to convey the royal visitors to Tamworth, had previously arrived from London, bringing the directors and their friends. As soon as the whole of the suite had alighted, the royal carriages were wheeled round to the back of the station, where they were placed upon trucks, and attached to the train. By twenty minutes past eleven these arrangements were completed, and the state carriage was drawn up opposite the door of the waiting-room.

In our engravings upon the preceding page, are shown the Exterior and Interior of the Royal Carriage, and the Engine which, on Tuesday, conveyed the royal train from the Watford station, on the London and Birmingham Railway, to the Hampton station on the Midland Counties' line; and the details of her Majesty's progress will be found in subsequent pages of the paper.

At twenty-two minutes past eleven her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, entered the carriage, amidst the most lively demonstrations of affection and loyalty from the multitudes assembled on the bridge above and around the station below, as well as from an assemblage of ladies who were accommodated with an advantageous position on the opposite side.

At twenty-five minutes past eleven the train started, and the cheering was most enthusiastic, being prolonged until after her Majesty had proceeded some distance.

The above-named directors accompanied the Queen along the line. The train arrived at Boxmoor at twenty-one minutes to twelve, and the distance between that and Tring was performed in thirty-two minutes. At both these places, as well as at intervals along the side of the road, crowds of persons were collected, who greeted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

At Leighton Buzzard station there was a vast concourse of people. Flags were suspended by the wayside, and the crowds assembled cheered her Majesty very enthusiastically as she passed along; but, as the train went at the rate of five-and-twenty miles an hour, it may be supposed that the whole ebullition of loyalty was confined to the concentrated efforts of a few moments.

Wolverton was reached at twenty-one minutes after twelve o'clock. At this station, magnificent preparations had been made, it having been arranged that her Majesty should partake of lunch at this point of the journey. The platform was covered with crimson cloth, and an apartment especially devoted to the use of the Queen was handsomely decorated for the occasion. A vast number of persons were admitted within the station for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the train. The directors here conducted the Queen and the Prince Consort to the apartment above alluded to, where her Majesty partook of coffee and other refreshments. In less than five minutes her Majesty was again seated in the carriage. Up to this point of the journey, several trains had met the Royal party, whose visit seems to have been fully anticipated, inasmuch as by the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs and other tokens, the presence of royalty was acknowledged by all. The country below Wolverton presented a singular appearance in many parts, where the waters were, out considerably.

The approach to Weedon was announced by the sound of martial music, which was heard even above the noise of the engine, and the rumbling thunder of the train. Weedon being a military station, additional facilities were afforded, and the authorities seized on them to afford her Majesty a brilliant reception—perhaps the most striking on the whole line. A standard waved from the church-steeple on the right as the train approached the station, and on the left salutes were fired from the barracks. Along the whole length of the station troops (the 64th), lined the roadside. As the train came up they presented arms to her Majesty, and the band played the national anthem. Flags with loyal inscriptions—"Victoria, England's hope," "God save the Queen," and so on,—waved on either side of the way, and the music of the band met a not inappropriate accompaniment in the enthusiastic cheering of the assembled multitudes. The military were under the command of Colonel Stretton, with whom his Royal Highness Prince Albert for a few moments conversed. The Royal standard waved from the top of the station. Her Majesty remained at Weedon about four minutes, while water was taken in the engine. The lapse of time afforded ample opportunity to the people and the military to express their loyal satisfaction at her presence among them.

The train arrived at Weedon at 14 and left it at 18 minutes past 1, proceeding at the rate—an average, including stoppages—of 25 miles an hour towards Crick and Rugby.

At Crick there was a vast concourse of people, who heartily cheered the Queen.

At Rugby the train arrived at forty-two minutes after one. Here the royal standard was displayed, and crowds of people were collected, who cheered most enthusiastically. At Brandon there were similar demonstrations.

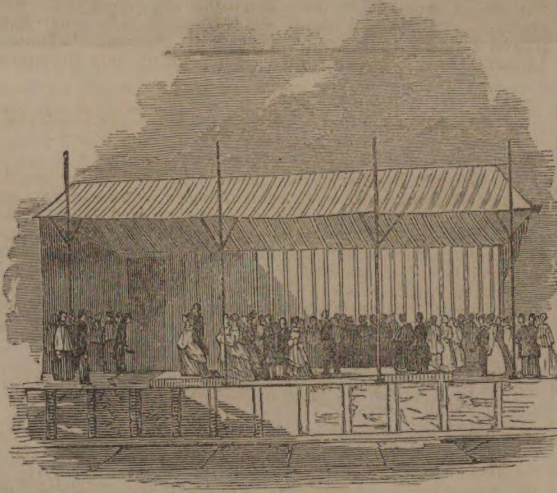
The stately spires of Coventry next came in view, and it is no exaggeration to state, that at this point of the road ten thousand persons must have been assembled. For upwards of two miles, the line on each side was thronged with a multitude of spectators, who testified their loyal affection by every possible means as the train glided by. This was the climax of the affectionate welcome with which her Majesty was greeted at every point.

Proceeding onwards, the royal cortege reached Hampton station, where the Derby junction diverges from the Birmingham line, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, thus performing the distance between Watford and Hampton, 85½ miles, in exactly three hours, including stoppages. Her Majesty here expressed herself highly gratified with all the preparations that had been made for her accommodation by the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

At this point the directors of the Derby line, among whom we observed Sir Oswald Moseley, Mr. Walker, Mr. D. Ledsam, and Mr. Bealesmether Majesty, and the locomotive engine Burton, belonging to the latter company, supplying the place of that which had brought the train thus far, in less than five minutes the royal tourists were on their way to Tamworth under the guidance of Mr. Keightley, the resident engineer of the line. This portion of the journey, fifteen miles, calls for no remark, beyond the fact, that the distance was performed in twenty minutes, the royal carriage being brought to a stand at the Tamworth station precisely at a quarter to three o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT TAMWORTH.

On the instant the train was hailed from the castle, the royal standard, presented for the occasion by Lord Charles Townshend, was hoisted from the turret, and a royal salute announced the arrival of her Majesty. Her Majesty alighted from her magnificent carriage, and was escorted to a beautiful pavilion, most tastefully erected and



PAVILION AT TAMWORTH.

carpeted for the reception of her Majesty and her Royal Consort. At twenty minutes to three o'clock the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel arrived at the station, accompanied by his son, Mr. Robert Peel; and amongst those under the pavilion were the Honourable E. Peel, Captain Pye, Captain Dyott, C. Harding, Esq., Rev. Robert Taylor, Rev. Dr. Lally, Lord Talbot, Lord Ingestre, and a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal party were received by Sir Robert Peel, to whom she bowed graciously, saying—"A very fine day, Sir Robert," and then proceeded down a newly-constructed flight of wooden stairs, elegantly covered and carpeted; and having entered the royal carriage, she drove slowly out of the yard, and was escorted into the town by three troops of the Tamworth Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Monckton, commander of the regiment, Major Peel, and Major Majendie. The moment her Majesty's carriage passed out of the yard to the station road, the immense multitude raised a most enthusiastic shout, and amidst the most hearty welcome, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, she proceeded at a slow pace along the road to the commencement of the borough, where a platform was erected on the right hand side for the accommodation of the Mayor and Corporation. Her Majesty was received by the Mayor and the members of the body corporate. The Mayor presented to her Majesty the mace, saying, "I deliver to your Majesty the mace;" to which the Queen replied, handing it back again, "Take it; for it cannot be in better hands." After a short stoppage, the royal cortege proceeded up George-street, Market-street, and, by way of Bone-hill, to Drayton



HER MAJESTY PASSING OVER LADY BRIDGE.

Manor. Every house-top, window, and public building from which

a view could be gained, was occupied by those anxious to obtain a sight of her Majesty. The streets were well kept by the yeomanry and Staffordshire police, and the utmost order prevailed. The town presented a most animated appearance.

The procession, in the order described, arrived at Drayton Manor at about half-past three, where she was received by Lady Peel and a number of distinguished ladies.

The Mayor presented loyal and dutiful addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which were most graciously received.

Sir Robert Peel rode on the left side of the Queen's carriage through the town from the station. The town was illuminated at night, and everything that could be done to do honour to the illustrious visitors.

At half-past five the eleven o'clock train from London arrived, bringing his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the newly elected Bishop of Lichfield, who were invited to join the royal circle at Drayton. The same train brought down the Duke of Rutland, who took the Midland Counties line at Rugby, and went to Belvoir Castle to prepare for the reception of the Queen.

It is a remarkable fact, that although her Majesty's progresses have usually been at a season of the year when bad weather may usually be expected, she has always been either so fortunate, or so favoured, as to have fine days of sunshine and balmy breezes in place of lowering clouds or cutting winds, or, worse than all, November rain. On the present occasion the weather was most auspicious throughout the journey.

On her Majesty's arrival at Drayton Manor on Wednesday, she was received at the entrance of the mansion by Lady Peel, and was immediately attended to her private apartments, where her Majesty and the Prince partook of lunch.

Dinner was served precisely at eight o'clock, and covers were laid for 21.

Amongst the guests who had the honour of dining with her Majesty were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Robert Peel (eldest son of the Prime Minister), Lady Portman, Earl Talbot, Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Bishop of Lichfield elect (who said grace), the Hon. Miss Paget, Gen. Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, the Mayor of Tamworth (Mr. Bramall), Lieutenant Colonel Monckton, and John Shaw Manly, Esq., the High Sheriff of the County.

After dinner her Majesty retired to the Library, in which room, as well as in the adjoining rooms, are many of the *chef d'œuvres* of modern art in painting and sculpture, which her Majesty spent some time in admiring.

Her Majesty retired to rest shortly after eleven o'clock. The Bishop (elect) of Lichfield left Drayton Manor shortly before eleven o'clock in the carriage of Mr. Edmund Peel, the Premier's brother, for the seat of that gentleman.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty breakfasted at eight precisely in her own private apartments.

At half-past nine Prince Albert, attended by General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson, started from Drayton Manor for the Tamworth station, in order to proceed to Birmingham, for the purpose of inspecting some of the most remarkable features of that great manufacturing town.

An account of his progress we have elsewhere given. At eleven o'clock her Majesty went out to walk, accompanied by Lady Peel, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss Paget. Her Majesty walked on the terrace, and afterwards visited Lady Peel's flower-garden, and the farmyard and dairy. Her Majesty remained, apparently much enjoying the fine weather, until nearly twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at the Tamworth station at three o'clock, by a special train, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Earl Howe, and the Countess of Brownlow. Sir Robert Peel left Drayton Manor soon after two o'clock, and proceeded to the Tamworth station, where he received her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who proceeded, accompanied by the Premier and her suite, and escorted by the Staffordshire Yeomanry, immediately to Drayton Manor.

In the afternoon a dinner took place in the Town Hall, Tamworth, to commemorate the occasion of her Majesty's visit. The Mayor, corporation, and principal inhabitants were present.

At the Royal dinner party, on Wednesday evening, there were the following additional guests:—The Queen Dowager, the Prince of Saxe Weimar, the Countess Brownlow, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P. for Warwickshire, the Earl of Warwick, Viscount Ingestre, the Right Hon. W. Y. Peel, and the Dean of Lichfield.

The invitations for Thursday comprised, besides those of the above, who are Sir Robert's guests for the period of her Majesty's stay, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. Watts Russell and Mr. Adderley, the members for North Staffordshire; Captain A'Court and Sir Francis Lawley.

On Thursday morning Prince Albert was to go out at a very early hour to shoot. He was expected to return to lunch at two, and at half-past two her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by several of the most distinguished guests, proceed to Lichfield, where they were to visit the cathedral. Yesterday morning, at eleven, her Majesty would depart from the station at Tamworth for Chesterfield, which she was to reach at one. At the Chesterfield station the Duke of Devonshire would be in readiness to receive her Majesty, who would proceed in his Grace's own carriage to Chatsworth, which she was expected to reach at two o'clock.

In the emblematic border, on the preceding page, the arms on the right are those of the Duke of Devonshire; and those on the left, of the Duke of Rutland; whilst the arms beneath the view of Drayton Manor, are those of Sir Robert Peel. At the picturesque arch at Tamworth, the Mayor presented the mace to her Majesty, as before described.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BIRMINGHAM.

On Wednesday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited this busy line of manufacturing industry. From the moment it was announced that his Royal Highness intended visiting Birmingham, the most intense anxiety was evinced by all parties to testify their loyalty to the Queen, by showing their respect for her illustrious Consort. Meetings of the corporation and inhabitants were held on Monday, and resolutions passed to present an address to his Royal Highness. Tuesday the town was extensively placarded with bills, announcing the resolutions agreed to, and setting forth the route it was intended his Royal Highness should take. The Royal Lancers, under the direction of Colonel Thorn, the commander of the district, were put under orders to meet and escort his Royal Highness to the station this morning. The town police were also ordered for duty at the station and throughout the town, and every thing which could be done was resorted to, to pay honour to the Queen's Consort. On Wednesday morning Thomas Weston, Esq., accompanied by the members of the town council, proceeded to the Derby station, where preparations were made to receive his Royal Highness. The directors of the line admitted by ticket a large number of the most respectable inhabitants, and the station, which is most extensive, had a most animated appearance. A company of the 83rd Regiment of Foot, stationed in the town, were drawn up on the platform where the Prince was to alight, and within a few yards of them were Thomas Weston, Esq., Mayor, several Aldermen, and most distinguished inhabitants of Birmingham.

Precisely at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock a flag was hoisted, announcing the approach of the royal train, and instantly the soldiers presented arms, and his Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. Anson and Colonel Bouverie, alighted, and was received by the Mayor, who presented him with an appropriate address.

His Royal Highness, in a low tone, replied to the Mayor, observing that he felt deeply grateful for the address presented to him by the Mayor. He could assure him he felt a warm interest in the manufactures of Birmingham, and should, he had no doubt, receive great pleasure in inspecting some of their distinguished works. His Royal Highness then proceeded along the platform, amidst the cheering of those in the station. He soon reached the outer door leading into the yard where the Royal carriages were drawn up. His Royal Highness entered, and took his seat with the Mayor, Mr. Anson, and Col. Bouverie. The Lancers were here in attendance, and having arranged themselves as a guard of honour, the royal cortege drove off amidst the hearty shouts of the great multitude assembled.

The moment his Royal Highness was recognised near Lawley-street, great cheering took place, and was caught up by the immense mass of persons who lined the street, and occupied every window and house-top from which a view could be obtained. His Royal Highness appeared delighted with the enthusiasm of the people, and with his usual suavity of manner and dignity bowed most graciously. At the top of Lawley-street, and when near the extensive glass manufactory of Messrs. Bacchus and Sons, the Lancers drew up on each

side of the street, and the royal carriage drove up to the door of the above establishment, where his Royal Highness was received by the proprietors, and conducted through their extensive establishment, where the processes of glass-blowing, glass-pressing, and glass-cutting, were being carried on in every variety of pattern and design. The whole were regarded by his Royal Highness with great interest and admiration.

His Royal Highness then left these works, and proceeded along Prospect-row, Colchill-street, Dale-end, Bull-street, and Snow-hill, and, as he passed along, was most heartily cheered by the populace, who were, at this point, in such dense masses, that many of them fell down, and were trampled upon by their companions; but, fortunately, no one was seriously injured, although the pressure was dreadful. His Royal Highness soon arrived at the important concern belonging to Messrs. Muntz, Water-street, where Mr. Philip Henry Muntz received and conducted him through the establishment. The great article of manufacture here is the patent yellow metal. His Royal Highness was first shown the metal in its liquid state, taken from the furnace, and cast in pigs; next, the process of heating it. The solid mass, while in this state, was subjected to the operation of powerful rollers, turned by immensely powerful steam machinery. The flattened bars, having been taken from the rollers, were again subjected to the heat of the furnace, and once more passed under the rollers; and in this way, by four operations, this shapeless mass was converted into a fine sheet of metal, cut by circular shears into the required lengths, and prepared for sheathing shipping, for which it is particularly manufactured.

After inspecting these works, a short drive brought the Prince to the extensive papier maché manufactory of Messrs. Gennings and Bettridge, Constitution-hill, where he was received in the most cordial manner by the spirited proprietors, who conducted him through their extensive works. His Royal Highness paid particular attention to the process of enamelling, inlaying with pearl, and the process of painting, which are carried on in separate rooms. His Royal Highness seemed much struck with the great variety of purposes to which the manufacture was applied.

His Royal Highness having left the above manufactory, proceeded through Henrietta-street to Charlotte-street, to the works of Messrs. Elkington and Co., where electro-plating is carried on, to a great extent, and brought to the highest perfection. His Royal Highness, after examining several articles, proceeded to the gun and sword manufactory of Messrs. Sargent, where the new process of rolling gun-barrels, and turning and boring them by steam-machinery, is carried on.

The next establishment visited was the gilt and silver plated manufactory of Mr. E. Armfield, Newhall-street. Here his Royal Highness was received by Mr. Armfield, who conducted him to the different rooms where the men were at work. During the visit of his Royal Highness to the above places he was met by a great number of highly respectable ladies, who occupied every inch of ground in the various manufactories from which a view could be obtained of his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness was conducted by his equerries and the mayor, J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P. for the borough, Colonel Thorne, and James Taylor, Esq., through all the above establishments. He seemed, on the whole, highly delighted and astonished at the stupendous works which he witnessed. His Royal Highness, having visited Messrs. Sargent's gun manufactory, where he was received with a discharge of musketry, proceeded to visit the Town-hall and the Free Grammar-school, where he had refreshment with the Rev. Mr. Lee. After partaking of the hospitality of the governors, his Royal Highness was ushered into the classical school, where addresses were presented to him from the governors—one addressed to her Majesty the Queen, and the other to his Royal Highness—by whom both were graciously acknowledged. Prince Albert was then shown the commercial school, and the arrangements of this splendid foundation were explained to his Royal Highness by the head master and governors. On entering the playground, the Prince was received with a joyous, hearty cheer by several hundred of the boys belonging to the elementary schools, who, by the kind forethought of Mr. Lee, were thus favoured with an opportunity of seeing his Royal Highness.

There were a few ladies admitted to the Town-hall galleries, but the entire space of the hall was left vacant for his Royal Highness to have full views of the building. Mr. Simpson, the organist, played the national anthem and "Luther's Hymn." His Royal Highness then inspected the School of Medicine, the Free Grammar School, and the Proof House, where he was received with a discharge of musketry and large guns. His Royal Highness then drove to the railway station, where he had arrived in the morning, and there he met the Queen Dowager, who had come from her residence to accompany him to Drayton. The royal party then started amidst the renewed, continued, and enthusiastic cheering of all those who had been favoured by admission to the station, and who could not but feel highly delighted with the great courtesy of his Royal Highness. The inhabitants have done great credit to themselves. The newly-elected Mayor has won golden opinions from all parties, and has been most incessant in his attentions to the Prince and his party; and not from the lips of one of the many thousands who were assembled, did there proceed any other than expressions of respect and loyalty.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday last a new opera was produced at this house, entitled "The Bohemian Girl," the libretto by Bunn, the music by Balfe. The story is closely adapted from the ballet of the "Gipsy," which was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre about four years ago, with Fanny Elssler as the heroine. The author of the piece has wisely transferred the scene of his action from Scotland to Hungary: Scotia is too familiar to us, besides "*quæ à longinquo magis placet*." The story of MM. de St. George and Mazzillier, selected the time of Charles II.—the author of the present drama has taken a corresponding period in the history of Poland. *Thaddeus* (the name, no doubt, suggested by Miss Porter's novel), is an exiled Pole, who, to screen himself from his pursuers, joins a band of gipsies, and subsequently ingratiates himself into a certain Count's favour by saving his beloved child from the fury of a hunted stag. This child, in the very moment of thanksgiving for her safety, is, for no very evident reason, stolen by one of the gipsies, *Dwilschoof*, and thus ends act the first. An interval of twelve years is supposed to take place between the first and second acts, when the little *Perdita* appears—

"In the full bloom of womanhood array'd,"

and a charming gipsy too was she, as represented by Miss Rainforth. She is very gracefully in love with the preserver of her life, and is betrothed, or we may say married to him, by the form of the gipsy queen's ritual. This queen, be it known, entertains a secret passion for the Pole herself, and by an artifice contrived to get his "devoted" arraigned of theft and brought before the Count, who is chief personage in the district. This is as lucky as things could be. "A consummation devoutly to be wished for," ensues in the handsomest manner possible, and the little gipsy girl, *Arline*, is found out to be the long-lost child of the sorrowing Count. As, however, "the course of true love" never yet "ran smooth," there occur several very necessary obstacles to the total comfort of all parties, which, however, are satisfactorily removed at length; and the exiled Pole, *Thaddeus*, having proved himself worthy of an alliance with the house of *Count Arnheim*, receives his daughter in a legitimate way, accompanied by her parents' benison. The poor queen of the gipsies, by the way, gets shot, to give the finale a touch of the pathetic, and the whole winds up with a determination on the part of everybody to be as happy as they can.

Balfe's music to this opera is by no means worthy of the praise of originality. It is well instrumented in general (although we must object to so much of that *tee-a-tee-a-tee-a-tee* a stirred fiddle passage), but he has been a little too free with some of his contemporaries. The overture has not sufficient distinctness of design about it.—it is too restless, and may be called, in the strict sense of the word, a medley. In the concerted pieces the composer's genius appeared to greater advantage than in other portions of his work—frequently exhibiting combinations and treatments which could not occur to any but a first-rate musician. The *ensemble* reflects the highest credit upon its author, and shows to the public that there is no necessity of "naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of ourselves." The singers are worthy of the highest and most complimentary notice. Miss Rainforth, as *Arline*, was artlessly perfect (what is seldom to be met with), and Harrison! by what magic has he become suddenly the best English tenor we have got? We know not, but he sang divinely. Stretton, too, was most admirable, and Borroni left us nothing to regret (in the absence of Phillips), but afforded, on the contrary, a satisfaction that was universally felt and rewarded. The scenery, decorations, properties, &c., were of the most extravagant degree of *luxe*—nothing perhaps ever exceeded the gorgeous "*mise en scene*" of

this national opera; and nothing, perhaps, can be a more illustrative proof of the fact, that when proper fare or food is provided for the English appetite, it is received with more wholesome avidity than the "*inmania monstra*" of foreign cookery, which it is so often forced to swallow against its will. The opera has proved highly successful, the house being crowded every night since its production.

PRINCESS'S.

On Monday a new farce in one act by Moncreiff, entitled "Borrowing a Husband," was produced at this house with complete success. The plot is simple but ingenious, and may be told in a few words. *Pamela* (Mrs. Keeley), the wife of *Gilbert Buckthorn* (Mr. Keeley), learns that she has been left £100 by her godmother, *Lady Delacourt*, which sum is to be paid to her on presenting herself and husband at the mansion, or "Manor-house" as it is called, of her deceased ladyship's son, *Sir Vivian Delacourt* (Mr. W. Lacy). This it is found difficult to manage, as unfortunately *Gilbert* is subpoenaed on a trial some miles off on the unalterable day. But the hundred pounds must be had some how or other; so, at the suggestion of *Dame Partington*, (Madame Sala), *Alec* (Mr. Oxberry), *Gilbert's* cousin, is made to counterfeit the husband, and personate him during his absence at the trial. This office is very agreeably undertaken by *Alec* in consequence of an old *penchant* that he entertains for *Pamela*. They arrive at the manor-house, where, notwithstanding all he would have believed to the contrary, *Sir Vivian* has not the heart or the virtue to withstand the charms of the pretty villager. A variety of embarrassing situations take place, which are considerably heightened by the unexpected arrival of *Gilbert*, "the real Simon Pure," who, in consequence of the trial being postponed, returns home, and follows his wife and her borrowed spouse to *Sir Vivian's*, where, between jealousy of his cousin, and even of the *Baronet* himself, and the dread of losing the hundred pounds by an imprudent disclosure of the real facts of the case, poor *Gilbert* is in a sad dilemma. This is ridiculously heightened by an arrangement that the apparent man and wife are not to be separated for the night, but to occupy the same apartment, while the true husband is condemned to occupy a dog kennel. He becomes as furious as he dare be under the circumstances, but is appeased by his little wife, who appoints a meeting with him in the sleeping gallery at midnight. This, unfortunately, is overheard by *Frisby* (Mr. Higgie), the baronet's valet, who informs his master of the assignation, a circumstance that the "would-be" virtuous baronet resolves to take advantage of. The meeting accordingly takes place, and one of those conventional stage absurdities permits *Sir Vivian* to be very loving with *Pamela*, when *Gilbert*, who cannot bear his vile durance any longer, rushes in the worse for the "wear and tear" of two canine goalers that had been set upon him, when an *éclaircissement* ensues to the satisfaction of all parties. The Keeleys acted imitatively; and Oxberry, as *Alec*, was also most excellent. There is not much wit, or even humour in the dialogue, but the situations are comic to a degree, and no doubt that "Borrowing a Husband" will long continue to be a public favourite. The revived vaudeville, "The Swiss Cottage," was afterwards produced (first time at this theatre), and terminated the entertainments of the night.

On Wednesday evening a new operatic piece, in two acts, was produced for the first time, under the title of "The Flower of Lucerne," the music by C. E. Horn. The story of this drama is but another version of Mackenzie's now hackneyed "*Louisa Venoni*," "*Clari*, the Maid of Milan," "*Linda de Chamouni*," "*The Pearl of Savoy*," and a hundred others, *il genio omne*, have we seen, *usque ad nauseam*. *Eugenie Prosper*, as the betrayed daughter, and *Barnett*, as the broken hearted father, in fact, as *Clari* and *Rolando*, were exquisite in what they had to do, but it was not enough for their great powers. The music, as Horn's music always must be, is extremely pretty; but we should like to see his undoubtedly great genius employed upon a subject more worthy of its exercise. "The Flower of Lucerne" may probably continue in bloom till near Christmas.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

SIR HENRY BISHOP.—We regret to learn that the health of this distinguished composer is so much impaired, as to render it impossible for him to attend to his duties of Professor of Music in the Edinburgh chair—which honourable situation he has been compelled, in consequence, to resign. There is nothing known, as yet, with regard to the choice of his successor.

WESTMINSTER PLAYS.—Monday, the 11th, Thursday, the 14th, and Monday, the 18th, are the dates fixed for the performance of Terence's "Phormio;" with a prologue and epilogue on the latter occasions.

NEW MUSIC.

HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF DEBORAH, arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte (with Vocal Score), by G. Perry. Surman, Exeter-hall, Strand.

We rejoice to see a really good edition of this splendid work; Mr. Perry brings a reverence as well as an affection for the "mighty master of all sound" to his task, which saves him from the crime of desecrating (by interpolations of his own, as other arrangers or disarrangers have done,) what the giant of song had left perfect. We speak of the fidelity with which he has compressed the accompaniments into an organ or piano forte score in the present published form. Of his orchestral additions to the *grand maestro's* partition we shall speak more anon. Mozart wrote additional orchestral parts to "The Messiah," and afterwards repented of it—but his learning was too obtrusive on the simple grandeur of Handel's mighty constructions; it was like adorning (?) an Egyptian pyramid with the entablature of a Grecian column. Perry's, on the other hand, are simply interpretative, and are only what George Frederic himself would have done had he lived in these days of instrumental perfection. The work is beautifully got up; and ought to be found in the musical library of every body who reverences the "sublime and beautiful" in music. As we promised before, we, *deo volente*, shall give a more detailed account of this great work on its next performance.

THE FAVOURITE AIRS in Perrot's Grand Ballet of "Ondine, or La Naiade," arranged for the Piano Forte, by the composer, CESARE PUGNI. Ollivier, New-Bond-street.

Every lover of the "Poetry of Motion" must have already seen or heard of Fanny Cerito in the illusory Ballet of "Ondine," and every body capable of enjoying sweet sounds must have been equally delighted with its music, the composition of Signor Pagni. No doubt the pleasure it afforded in its orchestral shape, has induced the author to put it into its present more familiar form,—that those who publicly enjoyed it for their pleasure, may privately study and practise it for their benefit. It is simple yet learned—gracefully free, but counter-pointed well—for the most part *musique dansante*, which is as it should be, but here and there, particularly in the slower movements, there is a pleasant strain of *cantabile*,—for instance, in the celebrated *Pas de l'Ombre*. Music should never be written with any other view than to give pleasure, and the composition of this ballet is not niggard in imparting it. We recommend it to young piano forte players, as a work calculated to improve their taste and enlarge their knowledge.

FANTASIA FOR THE PIANOFORTE on Themes from Spohr's opera, "Jessonda," composed, &c., by Samuel Stone. Ransford.

This fantasia is tastefully and carefully arranged; the few faults that occur in it are more attributable to Herr Spohr than to Mr. Stone, for no great musician (and great he undoubtedly is) ever indulged so wilfully in false notation (or, more technically, false relation) than the author of "Jessonda."

BOYHOOD OF NELSON.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SOUTHTOWN, GREAT YARMOUTH, Nov. 23,
As every circumstance relating to the history of Nelson is deeply interesting to you, and most importantly valuable to me, you will greatly oblige by supplying the link wanting in that great man's name, as it is stated in the last publication of your eminently useful and popular paper, that Nelson was sent to the High School at Norwich, &c., whereas, his first school was at Downham Market, kept by Mr. Noaks, which seminary was recommended to Captain Maurice Suckling, R.N., by my father, Captain M. P. Manby, a great friendship having been formed between them on service, I think it was at the taking of Quebec; in confirmation of which friendship, young Nelson used often to come to my father's residence at Denver, one mile from Downham, accompanying me home on a Saturday, and returning with me to school on the Monday.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. MANBY, Captain, F.R.S.

[Our correspondent will perceive that the account of Nelson's boyhood, in our last number, is in the great commander's own words.—ED.]

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1844. D'ALMAINE AND CO.

This is a most splendidly produced work, reflecting alike the highest credit on the liberality of the proprietor, and the artistic skill of those whom he has employed in its illustrative departments, which are superb and costly in the extreme. We have never seen anything so beautiful in a work of this kind as the three first designs which adorn this publication. The first on the cover, like the gate of Al Hambra, is but a faint promise of the splendours to which it opens the way. The second, "The Rose of Raby," is exquisite; and the third, an Italian scene, inclosed in a most gorgeous frame, the double work of taste and ingenuity, is certainly a superlative production of art.

Independent of these merits, this Album of Music and Poetry presents some charming instances of each by some of our most popular composers and writers, and altogether forms a volume of lyric excellence beyond what is usually to be met with. We do not altogether approve of adapting words to such *morceaux* of instrumental composers' works as happen to be a little *cantabile*. For instance, we never could receive the *motivo*, marked *Clementi*, in any other shape than that in which it first appeared. But this is a trifling objection. The quadrilles, valse, marches, &c., at the end of the book, no doubt will assist its popularity, there being several compositions by the redoubtable Julien, and other composers, celebrated in this style of music. Altogether, we recommend this elegant work to our musical readers, assuring them that it is what it professes to be, *Un Bijou*.

OH! SHALL WE NE'ER SING, LOVE? Ballad. The words by Mrs. E. THOMAS; the music by Miss MARIA WRIGHT HAWKES. Hill and Co.

A melody, consisting of some rational snatches prettily strung together, and harmonized *secundum artem*. We recommend the fair authoress of the words not to *dissyllabise* "violets"—"violet" is "a vile phrase."

YES, ALL IS PAST. Ballad. The words written by C. F. W. The music composed by A. L. KELLER. D'Almaigne and Co. This is an unpretending trifle, including a graceful melody and musician-like harmony, with the exception of one or two unimportant errors, that, perhaps, it would be hypercriticism to carp at. Its simplicity and moderate compass cannot fail to render it popular.

LITERATURE.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST. Part II.—The second number of this humorous work is, as we anticipated, even more spirit-stirring and laughter-exciting than the first. It is altogether an excellent number, and one which now convinces us that "SYLVESTER SOUND" will become the most popular work of the day. There is nothing in it strained, forced, or laboured; a stream of humour flows freely throughout. While reading it, we laugh in spite of ourselves; we are compelled to laugh, but now that we are on the subject of laughter we will give the author's episode on that which he terms

THE PATOMETER.

The pagans had a little swell whom they called the god of laughter. His name was *Comus*; and he was fat, as a perfectly natural matter of course. He didn't do much—they who laugh much, very seldom do—, notwithstanding, in his day, he was popular among the pagans. Very good. Now, there are, of course, various species of laughter. There's the natural laugh, the hysterical laugh, the hypocritical laugh, and the laugh of the idiot; but the natural laugh is the only laugh which springs absolutely from pleasure. *Comus* had a natural laugh, and he was, therefore, fat. Why, what an immense field does this open for the philanthropist to contemplate! *Comus*—who wasn't a fool—didn't like *Cassius*, because he was lean. If this and that be put together, to what will they amount! *Comus*—not *Comus*, but *Monus*—censured *Vulcan*, for making a man without a window in his breast, that his ill designs and treacheries might be seen, which was all very well; but what necessity, even in that poetic age, would there have been for this window, had a social and political *Fatometer* been invented? And how infinitely more valuable would it be to us—how society would be simplified by virtue of its introduction! Fat is the natural fruit of laughter; natural laughter springs from pleasure; pleasure is derived from happiness; happiness from goodness; and goodness comprehends all the virtues. That is one side of the question; now look at the other. Who ever saw a really laughing-loving man thin? No one. And why? Because laughter opens the shoulders—expands the chest—strengthens and increases the size of the lungs, and thus generates fat. Leanness, then, denotes the absence of laughter; the absence of laughter, the absence of pleasure; the absence of pleasure, the absence of happiness; the absence of happiness, the absence of goodness; and the absence of goodness, the absence of all the virtues. Who—had they been contemporaries—who would not have trusted *Daniel Lambert*—a man of one-doesn't-know-how-many-stones—in preference to *Monsieur*—what was his name—the Living Skeleton? Let a *Fatometer* be established, that the amiable fat once may be carcassed, and the treacherous lean ones avoided! Let a standard of fat be fixed; and, as the crafty and designing can never hope to reach it, society will be all the purer.

The episodes in this work are certainly the best things of the kind we ever read. They are what we should term comically-sublimated essays, containing gems of profundity brought to the surface to be laughed at. Here is, for instance, one which occurs immediately after the smalis of *Judkins*—placed there of course by the *Somnambulist*—are found in the pickle-tub, on

PATIENCE.

What an admirable attribute is patience! How sweet are its influences—how softening its effects! In the hour of affliction, how beautiful, how calm, how serene, how sublime is patience! Behold the afflicted, racked with pain, from which Death alone can relieve them. By what are they sustained but by that sweet patience which springs from faith and hope! Patience, ever lovely, shows loveliest then. But who ever met with passive patience? existing with active suspense? We may endure affliction the most poignant with patience; but we cannot with patience endure suspense. The knowledge of the worst that can befall us, may be borne with patience; but patience will hold no communion with our ignorance of that which we are ardently anxious to know. Aunt Eleanor, for example, had the notion that the smalls had been put into the pickle-tub by cook, and that *Judkins* had upstirred the things in the parlour—any, had she even known that Mr. Pokey and his companions, or any other gentleman and his companions, had actually entered the cottage—she would have endured that knowledge with patience; but as she was utterly ignorant of everything connected with the origin of these mysterious proceedings—as she neither knew what had induced them, nor had the power even to guess the cause to which alone they could have been fairly ascribed—patience was altogether out of the question. Here was essentially a state of suspense with which patience had nothing whatever to do. Still it was, notwithstanding this, all very well for her reverend friend to recommend it; it was, in fact, his province to do so; for having studied deeply the Book of Job, he held patience to be one of the sublime virtues. It is true—quite true—that he hadn't much himself. But then look at his position. He had to read two sermons every week of his life; and his sermons cost him a guinea per dozen! Such a man could not rationally be expected to have patience. Nor, indeed, have men in general, much. The women are the great carls for patience. Hence it is that they are so frequently termed ducks; seeing that, as ducks, when they are hatching, sit upon their eggs a whole month, they are the legitimate emblems of patience. But men are not ducks.

But even when the author is serious he gives us much to reflect upon—much to induce thought. For example, here is that which may be said to be

A PICTURE OF LIFE.

Upon those who live in the midst of excitement, who not only feel the world's buffets themselves, but see the world buffeting all around them—whose lives are one perpetual struggle—whose career is a series of ups and downs—who are constantly compelled to be on the qui vive—who, from morning till night, and from year to year, are engaged in overcoming those barriers by which their progress in life is impeded—who, either to amass wealth, or to gain a mere subsistence, have their minds continually on the stretch—who are surrounded by difficulties springing, not only from honourable competition, but from trickery, malignity, and envy—who are thwarted at every step—who are opposed at every point, and have to dodge through the world, which is to them one huge labyrinth, out of which they scarcely know how to get with honour—troubled by an unimportant caste make, but little impression, for they really have not time to think much about them; but they, whose lives are passed in an almost perpetual calm—who live but to live—who have a contentment which secures to them comfort—who have nothing but tranquility around them—nothing to prepare for in this world but the next—whose course is clear, whose career is smooth—who experience neither ups nor downs—who live on, and on, in the spirit of peace, hoping for peace hereafter—who know but little of life or its vicissitudes—who have nothing to oppose their progress—no difficulties to surmount, no barriers to break down, no competition to encounter, no struggling, no straining, no manoeuvring—they magnify every cause of vexation by dwelling upon it, brooding over it, and making it the germ of a thousand conceptions, as if anxious to ascertain what monstrous fruit it can thus be imagined to bear.

We have here a well drawn full-length portrait of

A VILLAGE POLITICIAN.

Of all highly-influential men, there is not one more capable of commanding the attention of those who form the circle of which he is the centre, than a village politician. Nor would it be correct if there were, for what a patriot he is!—what a pure philanthropist!—how nay, what a deeply indignant man! How profound is his political wisdom!—and how boldly he denounces the conduct of the party to whom he is, on principle, opposed! When rogues—what reckless, rampant rogues—does he prove them to be! To his knowledge, what intrigues are they connected with—what flagrant follies are they guilty of—what dead robberies do they commit! In his view, with what tenacity do they stick to the property of the people!—how they batten on corruption!—how they live on pure plunder!—how richly they deserve to be hanged! With what fiery indignation does he denounce them as wretches; how rotten, how venal, how utterly contemptible does he labour to make them all appear, when, to get a coat to make, or a boot to mend, he would take off his hat to the first he met.

We would extract one of the scenes which set gravity at defiance, but for that we have not space. We must, therefore, conclude with the following reflections:—

Oh, how easily are we elevated—how easily depressed—and when analysed, what puppets we appear, not always the puppets of others, but frequently our own—acting by virtue of the very strings which we pull—the creatures of the very circumstances of which we are the creators—but at all times puppets. It is strange that the human mind—which is often so powerful in its resistance to oppression, so strict in its adherence to principle, so firm in its pursuit of all that is noble, just, virtuous, and true, should be swayed by mere trifles; yet, while possessing all the elements of strength, so it is. A single word may cause our spirits either to rise or to sink; a mere thought of our own may either plunge us into despair, or place us upon the very apex of hope. A cork at sea is more constant than we are; the under-currents may swell and roll, but it still retains its position on the surface; whereas, we are the sport of every wave—the slightest ripple may upset us. No matter how strong the mind may be, the loftiest, the mightiest, may be wrought upon by trifles. Men scale a mountain and stumble over a brick. We are not, it is true, all equally sanguine; but when we are depressed, how soon may we be elated, and how frequently are we, by virtue of viewing the veriest bubbles which hope can blow. At such a time, that which is nothing *per se*, may be made to amount to a great deal *per saltum*.

Such a work as this must become popular.

The Magazines for December, with several new books, will be noticed in our Journal next week.



"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" STEAM PRINTING MACHINES.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" STEAM PRINTING MACHINES.

The gifts to us that boundless Nature in
Her fond maternity has oft bestow'd,
To raise our contemplation, and to win
Our thoughts from earth to more divine abode,
Have come at length, if we dare circumscribe
The power of Providence to such an end,
That further dreaming of "the shadowy tribe,"
Call'd Man's Ideas, cannot onward tend
To more discovery.—Oh! mysterious pow'r!
For ever sacred be the happy hour
When thou a moral messenger wert sent,
To be the missionary telegraph—
In silence telling what through earth is meant,
From birth of stars to ev'n worms' epitaph!

The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are doubtless aware of the circumstance of two new printing machines, of unusual magnitude and power, having been recently erected for the printing of that paper—a proceeding rendered necessary by the inadequacy of the ordinary printing apparatus to furnish a sufficient number of papers to meet the unprecedented demand for this journal. We have several times intended to explain to our readers the structure and mode of action of these interesting mechanisms; but have refrained until the present time from carrying out that intention, in order that we might do so on the anniversary of a time celebrated in the annals of typograghy, the first introduction of printing by steam. On November the 23th, 1814, the *Times* startled its readers with the announcement that the paper they were then reading had been printed by steam power. The machine by which that achievement was accomplished was the invention of a German, of the name of Koenig; but, although it served its purpose, it was still very imperfect. The inking apparatus, in particular, was extremely complicated and uncertain; and after a considerable period of persevering trial, the whole of these complications were removed by Mr. Cowper, and other machinery introduced on a better plan. The success of steam printing dates from the completion of Mr. Cowper's improvements; and since that time, in all cases, where the production of a large number is required, machines, varying more or less from his original type, have become indispensable.

We must now endeavour to make as plain as we can the nature of the mechanism of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printing machines. There are two separate machines; one for printing one side of the paper, and the other for printing the other. These machines are impelled by a six-horse power steam-engine, of the high pressure variety—that is, the power is that of six horses at the present pressure in the boiler of 25lb. on the square inch; but, by raising the pressure, the power may be proportionately increased. The engine is considered capable of working four machines, if required.

Each machine consists of a great traversing table, supported in an iron framework, and four cylinders, two of mahogany and two of iron; the iron cylinders being underneath the mahogany ones. These cylinders are all truly turned; and a series of endless tapes circulates over each mahogany cylinder and each iron one, for the purpose of carrying the paper. The unprinted paper is placed on a table opposite each of the mahogany cylinders; and the uppermost sheet of the heap being pressed against the cylinder by a boy stationed there for that purpose, is seized and held against the cylinder by a roller of small diameter, placed at the end of a lever—the lever having such a motion given to it by the *cam* as to seize and release the paper at the right times. The mahogany rollers convey the sheets into the toils of the endless tapes, which, circulating as they do round the iron

rollers underneath, carry the paper with them. The type is placed upon the traversing table, the iron rollers being so adjusted as to press upon its surface; and the paper in passing round the iron rollers of course receives the impress of the type. The printed paper is conveyed from the iron rollers by the tapes to a stage above the machine, upon which the tapes deposit it.

The inking of the types is accomplished by means of a roller, revolving in an ink box, at each end of the machine; against which a plate of metal is so placed as to regulate properly the thickness of the film of ink adhering to the roller. Another roller vibrates between this revolving roller, and the inking-table; which inking-table is, in fact, a part of the traversing table which carries the type; and this vibrating roller transfers the ink it receives from the first roller to the inking-table, over the surface of which it is evenly distributed by the aid of several small rollers; these are placed rather obliquely across the table, so as to have, when turned round by their friction on the table, a trivial end travel. The ink is given off the inking-table to two rollers, which lie immediately adjoining the cast-iron cylinder, and underneath which the type passes. These rollers give the ink to the types.

It will be obvious, from what we have stated, that there are two distinct inking apparatus—one at each end of the table, the types being in the middle; and a very little consideration will suffice to shew that the iron cylinders must rise and fall alternately, so that when the one is pressing upon the type the other will not. A movement is, consequently, given, by an eccentric, so as to elevate and depress the rollers alternately; without this expedient, the types, after having given off their ink to the paper, on the one cylinder, would, by passing under the other cylinder without an intermediate supply of ink, produce an imperfect impression. To make the paper register properly, as it is called, or in other words to insure the printing on the one side, being exactly opposite to the printing on the other, the paper is placed upon points on the feeding-board, by which minute holes are made in each sheet; and when transferred to the other machine, to have the reverse side printed, these holes, by being adjusted to corresponding points situated there, preserve the register with exactness. These points, it is necessary to observe, are not stationary on the feeding-board, but are carried by the reverse ends of the levers, which carry the roller that seizes the paper; so that the instant the paper is seized by the cylinder, the points are withdrawn. But for this expedient, the paper would be torn by the points on being dragged forward. The tapes, we may remark, pass in the vacant spaces between the types; so that that the tapes do not touch the types, though they lie on the surface of the paper.

These machines, (constructed by Mr. T. Middleton, of Southwark) work at the rate of 2000 perfect impressions within the hour.

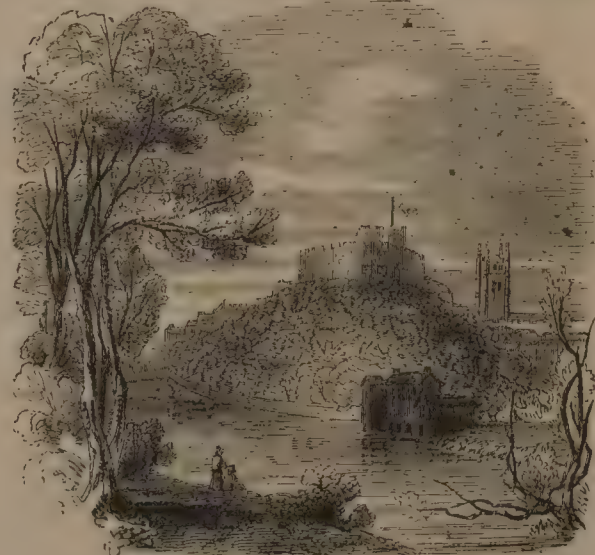
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TAMWORTH CASTLE.

Her Majesty's progress through Tamworth, *en route* to Drayton Manor, has revived the interest of the royal "tower and town." It is but a small borough on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and lies 129 miles from the metropolis by the London and Birmingham Railway to Hampton-in-Arden, and from thence to the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway.

The town first comes into notice in the time of the Heptarchy: several of the Mercian Kings appear, from the date of charters granted by them, to have had their residence at Tamworth. In the Danish wars a fort was built here in the reign of Edward the Elder (A.D. 913), by his sister Ethelfrida, to whom Shaw ascribes the mound on which the present ruins of the castle stand, but the ruins

themselves are of later date. An old ditch, yet visible, called "The King's Dyke," which surrounds the town on three sides, is supposed, by Shaw, to be of yet greater antiquity than the time of Edward. After the conquest, the castle and adjacent territory were granted to Robert Marmion, hereditary champion to the Dukes of Normandy; and subsequently, on the extinction of the male line of his family, in the time of Edward I., passed to the family of Freville. The castle now belongs to the Marquis Townshend, who resides here.



TAMWORTH CASTLE.

From the turret of the castle, on Tuesday last, on the instant the railway train, conveying her Majesty and suite, was hailed, the royal standard, presented for the occasion by Lord Charles Townshend, was hoisted, and a royal salute announced the arrival of the Queen.

On Sunday evening last, while the celebrated Divine, the Rev. R. Montgomery, was preaching at Percy Chapel, Fitzroy Square, one gentleman had his purse taken, and two ladies had their clothes cut and pockets rifled, and another gentleman had his watch taken.

Abatements of 10 per cent. upon rent have been made in Northumberland generally. Mr. Bell, M. P. for the southern division, set the example, and it has been followed by Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton; Lt. S. Surtees, Esq., Hamsterley; Lord Redesdale, A. Askew, Esq., &c.

Lord Douglas, who for some time has been in a very delicate state of health, is now so hopelessly ill, that he is not expected to survive.

The number of open deposit accounts in the Marylebone Savings' Bank is now 15,830, and the amount invested £310,406.

The directors of the London and Birmingham Railway, in contemplation of her most gracious Majesty's patronage some time since, commenced the erection of a saloon carriage for the use of the Queen, which the projected visit to the northern counties has somewhat unexpectedly called into service. Its final completion has occupied a number of artists for some days past, and the *coup d'œil* far exceeds anything of the kind before attempted.



COLOSSAL STATUE OF MR. DRUMMOND.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF MR. DRUMMOND, AT THE EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

This noble statue of the lamented Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, has just been completed by Mr. Hogan, and placed in the great circular room of the Dublin Exchange. The height of the figure is 8 feet, and that of the supporting pedestal 4 feet; and the material is fine marble. The expense was defrayed by a public subscription of £1200, a large sum in Ireland; but to which Mrs. Drummond, the widow of the deceased Secretary, would have added £1000, if the committee of subscribers would have allowed the statue to have been placed in the National Schools, Marlborough-street; but to this request, as they considered a more public situation desirable, assent was refused; and the statue has, accordingly, been placed in the Exchange. The sum of money which the affectionate lady proposed to devote to the memory of her excellent husband, was, on its refusal by the committee, bestowed on the National Schools, in which establishment Mr. Drummond was warmly interested; and we consider, much as we love the arts, that, under the circumstances, the money could not have been more appropriately expended.

As a work of art the statue takes very high rank, and has added greatly to Mr. Hogan's reputation for portrait sculpture.

The death of Mr. Drummond took place at Dublin, on April 15th, 1840, after four days severe suffering. His loss was deeply deplored; for, in the words of a Correspondent, he was considered "the only good Secretary Ireland had had for many years." Immediately after his decease, the following brief sketch of his career appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*:

Brought up to a profession (that of engineer) which is, perhaps, beyond any other, daily supplying eminent and efficient service to the public, he early displayed very high and singular attainments; the discovery of a species of light, which bears his name, will probably be familiar to many. His talents were first made available for direct political objects in the preparation of the calculations and arrangement of the boundaries which were adopted under the Reform Bill. He afterwards went through a most laborious period of public service as private secretary to Lord Althorp, whose warm regard and affection will have followed him to his premature tomb. Upon the formation of Lord Melbourne's second Administration, he succeeded Sir William Gosset, as Under Secretary for Ireland, and it is upon the discharge of his duties in that arduous and responsible post during the past five years, that his claims upon the admiration and gratitude of his colleagues and his country will mainly rest. We greatly wish that the devoted and almost chivalrous ardour with which he encountered, and courted, and mastered, the most complicated and various details of business, may not have tasked too heavily a somewhat susceptible frame; we write, however, in the absence of precise medical information, and the actual illness under which he sunk would not seem to have had any necessary connection with previous exhaustion. How great his loss must prove will probably be felt by numbers, especially in that country to whose interests he had unreservedly attached himself, but can only be adequately measured by those who worked with him, or under him; and it is assuredly only they, with the inmates of his own domestic circle, who can at all appreciate the single-minded simplicity and fervour of his character, the unbroken and cheerful sweetness of his temper, and the high-minded delicacy of his conscience, from whose clear mirror every image of dishonesty, oppression, or meanness, would have shrunk appalled. He has left a widow and three young children. Their sorrows are too sacred for discussion here; and we have only to add that his dying hours accorded strictly with the tenor of his life, and exhibited, amidst protracted suffering and consciousness of danger, the most patient and devout resignation.

It appears from the *Observer*, that "long before Mr. Drummond was chosen for his truly important office in Ireland, he had become well acquainted with every class of society in that country; conducting the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, he was thrown among her people in her wildest parts—encamped upon her hills, isolated from all other society, he had about him only that peasantry whose charac-

ter and habits he so well understood, and whose affectionate reminiscences followed him with tears to his early grave."

Mr. Drummond was an indefatigable Fellow of the Royal Society, and his name will ever be identified with Science in her highest walks. We are not aware precisely how far the celebrated oxy-hydrogen and lime, or "Drummond Light," has been applied to lighthouse illumination; but the following letter, obligingly addressed to the writer of this brief sketch, may interest the reader:

Downing-street, July 30, 1833.
Sir,—In reply to your note, I beg to inform you that the method of illuminating lighthouses proposed by me, has not yet been introduced into the Eddystone or Bell Rock lighthouses.

No blame is, however, attributable either to the Trinity House, or Mr. Stevenson, on this account. The apparatus must be rendered still more simple before it can be entrusted, with perfect confidence, to the management of the common lighthouse keepers. I had engaged to undertake a series of experiments, for this purpose, at the expense of the Trinity House; circumstances, however, occurred to prevent this being done, although I still hope to be able, at no very distant period, to resume the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
T. DRUMMOND.

We believe that Mr. Drummond's close attention to his official duties alone prevented his completion of this philosophical labour.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR GRAHAM MOORE, G.C.B.—We have to announce the death of the above gallant admiral, at Brook Farm, Cobham, on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was the third son of Dr. Moore, by the daughter of Professor Simpson of Glasgow, and brother to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna.

Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Bart., father of the late Sir Wm. Macnaghten, departed this life on Tuesday last, at Bushmill-house, in the County Antrim. Sir Francis was in his 81st year, twenty-one of which he filled the office of Judge in India. His health had been gradually declining since the intelligence reached this country of the death of his son at Cabul, whose melancholy fate is fresh in the minds of us all. No hope was entertained of the life of the venerable Baronet for the last ten days.

Sir Lachlan Maclean, M.D., died at Bury last week, in his 81st year. He was created a knight bachelor in 1812, and was seventh son of Dr. Maclean, of the Isle of Skye, who distinguished himself during the year 1745, in defence of the Hanoverian succession. Sir Lachlan had been in practice as a physician for more than half a century.

DEATH OF MR. BENJAMIN WRENCH, COMEDIAN.—This gentleman, for so many years a great public favourite, and in his peculiar walk of the drama unequalled, departed this life on Friday week, at his house in Pickett-place, Strand. He had been confined to his house for the last month, but had rallied considerably under the treatment of his medical adviser. Indeed, a visit to Brighton was suggested to him as late as Tuesday last; but on Friday morning a violent attack of asthma (a complaint he had for years been labouring under) seized him, which terminated in his death the same evening. He was in the 67th year of his age.

CAUTION TO PERSONS MAKING WILLS.—Since the passing of the new Will Act in 1837, numerous wills have been set aside for the want of due attention to the manner of attestations prescribed by that act. Among the latest cases of hardship of this kind, we may mention one that occurred lately in the Prerogative Court. The deceased signed his will in the presence of two witnesses, a man and his wife, present at the same time; but the man having written his wife's name, the Court held that, though the witnesses might have attested the signature of the deceased, they had not both "subscribed" the will, as the Act required, and refused the probate of the will.

THE WATER POWER OF IRELAND.—At the meeting of the Cuivarian Society, at the Royal Cork Institution, a paper was read by Mr. H. Hennessey on the water power of Ireland. The result of his calculation was, that if all the water in the streams and rivers in Ireland were applied to mechanical purposes it would produce a power equal to that of 4,015,320 horses. It was also calculated that the water capable of being applied to chemical uses, as dyeing, tanning, &c., amounts to between four and five billion imperial gallons. That the water of Ireland is pure, and therefore fitted for manufacturing purposes, was proved from various chemical and geological considerations.—*Cork Paper*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WINTER EVENINGS.

There is a joy that fills the breast
When, Nature all in beauty drest,
We wander through a silent wood
And in its quiet solitude
Muse on leaves' or flow'et's springing
Melancholy birds' lone singing—
Nightingales their watch beguiling,
'Neath the pensive Moon's sad smiling—
Or a ceaseless Waterfall
That with constancy doth call
On some glen from which for ever
It was forced by Fate to sever—
Cradle of its infant fountain,
Far up in some rocky mountain!

Still no joy is half so dear,
As that about the close of year,
When happy faces congregate
Around a patriarchal grate,
And Summer's wither'd flow'rs retire
To make room for the crackling fire.
Then young and old—rich—poor—agree
It is the time for Revelry!

SERENADE.

I
The Bird of Night hath ceas'd her singing—
The early lark hath left her nest—
The Fount of Day-light fresh is springing,
The Moon is red within the West!
The Stars, with all their lovely eyes,
Have, one by one, forsook the skies;
For well they know two brighter spheres
Will soon arise to gild the tears
That Morning sheds o'er leaf and flow'r—
Reveal them, Lady! from thy bow'r!
List—list! it is a Lover's lay
Who in thy smile alone sees Day!

II
My bark since eve has surg'd the billow—
To meet the Sun she did not roam—
The light she sought is on thy pillow—
Oh! send her not in darkness home!
One look of thine will be worth all
The beams that sunshine e'er let fall!
A Maiden's love—lit eyes can show
Much more of Heav'n to Earth below,
In one sweet moment than its spheres
Could bless us with in thousand years!
List! list—it is a Lover's lay
Who in thy smile alone sees Day!

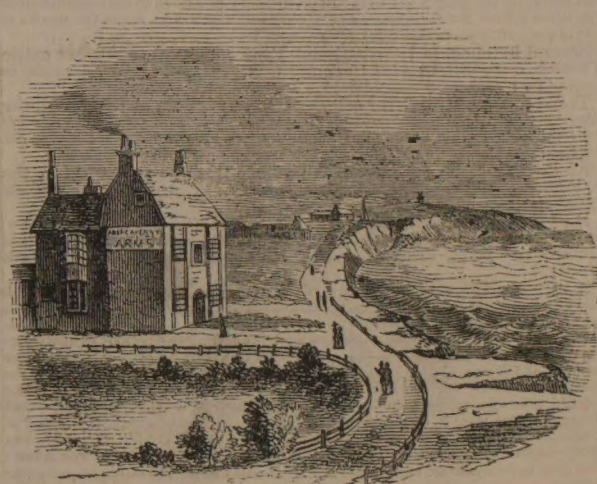
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LANDSLIP AT BRIGHTON.

The annexed engraving, from a sketch by a Correspondent at Brighton, shows the scene of a recent lamentable catastrophe, attended with loss of life. By our Correspondent's circumstantial statement, it appears that at about half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday week, a labourer, named Henry Holden, in the employ of Mr. Saxby, of Roedean, was proceeding with another man, George Mockford, to get a load of mangel-wurzel from the land which borders the cliff adjoining the coast-guard station, Blackrock, as shown in our engraving, near the flag-staff; when suddenly a mass of the cliff on which they were walking gave way, and carried the two men with it—one miraculously escaped unhurt, but the other poor fellow was killed on the spot.

The accident was observed by Lieutenant Franklyn, R.N., of the Coast-guard, and one of the coast watchmen, who immediately proceeded to the spot; here, on looking over the cliff, they saw Mockford digging with his hands, apparently to assist Holden, who was buried beneath the loose earth.

No time was lost in obtaining from the station Mr. Johnstone's invaluable invention, the cliff-crane (engraved in No. 43 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), which being placed on the brink of the chasm, two of the guard and the chief boatman, O'Connor, were let down in the basket with shovels and pickaxe. The deceased was quickly extricated from the fallen mass, and conveyed to the County Hospital, but the vital spark had fled.



VIEW FROM BLACKROCK, BRIGHTON.

Without the cliff-crane it would have been impossible to have rendered the poor fellows any assistance, as the tide was nearly up, and the sea was beating against the base of the cliff, which at this spot is nearly 100 feet in perpendicular height.

On Thursday morning, another mass fell opposite the Brighton Gas Works, as seen at the foot of our engraving; carrying away a portion of the main road, which is now so dangerous that a committee of the parishioners has been formed to wait on the commissioners of the town of Brighton to obtain their assistance in providing some means of protection, as the parish of Rottingdean, in which the spot is situated, is too poor to carry out so vast an undertaking unassisted.

During the night of Saturday, the remains of a hapless sailor were picked up at this spot.

The English Consul at Havre has been instructed by the British Government to present the sum of 500 francs to the boatmen Lauguin, Brissot, Flamhart, and Lhuillier, for their gallantry in lending assistance to the crew of the Lord Durham, when wrecked on the Héve.

The Duke of Norfolk has directed all the game slaughtered on his preserves at Arundel Castle to be given to the inhabitants, indiscriminately, of the town.

The *Hertford Times* states, that when her Majesty intimated her intention to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit to his magnificent seat at Chatsworth, she expressed a wish that Lord Melbourne should be invited to meet her there. The Noble Viscount will consequently join the party.

The sum of £11,970 has been sold out of the British funds, by direction of the Right Hon. the Paymaster-General of the Forces, for the purpose of securing a plot of land at present contiguous to Chelsea College, but which is to be added to the grounds of that institution. This sum is the residue of the munificent legacy bequeathed in trust by the late Colonel Drouin, formerly captain of Cowes Castle.

On three and a quarter acres of land, on Chatmoss, near Manchester, and only reclaimed some three or four years ago, there has been dug up this season 595 loads of potatoes, of 252lbs each, and equal to 674 tons, and worth fully 54s. per ton. The land is under the superintendence of the guardians of the Manchester Union.

Orders have been received at Greenock from Government to give up the Lazaretto, or quarantine station at Holy Loch, down the river, after having been in operation there for upwards of 35 years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The resolutions passed by a majority of Dissenters in the Town Council of Edinburgh, not to proceed as usual to church with the corporation insignia, has been the subject of much remark in Scotland, and it is said is likely to lead to legal proceedings.

The Queen has subscribed £100, and Prince Albert £50, to the fund now being raised by voluntary contributions for damage done by the terrific hail storm in Oxfordshire, in August last, by which many of the poorer classes sustained considerable loss from the devastation caused by the storm. Nearly £3,500 has been contributed to the fund.

The Queen Dowager has given a donation of £30 towards the subscription fund for the erection of the intended new church at Sutherland.

The master and crew of the schooner Margaret, bound from Liverpool to Alexandria, reached that port on the 24th ult., and reported that their vessel had been stranded, on the night of the 20th, on the coast of Africa, about 25 miles to the west of Alexandria. Finding it impossible to get the vessel off, and the armed Arabs assembling about her in great numbers, the master and crew quitted her for their own safety.

Although the Model Prison has been opened so short a time, and the prisoners have been carefully selected from the various gaols, in point of health, two have become insane this year and have been transferred to Bethlehem.

At a meeting of the silk weavers of Macclesfield, held on Monday week, it was resolved "to memorialise the Board of Trade, that they may be included in the inquiries about to be made, into evils occasioned by home competition."

During the week ending the 23rd ult., the number of persons embarking and disembarking from and to England were—At Boulogne, 513; and at Calais, 202.

Since the 16th of September, there have been imported into Clyde from foreign ports, the following quantities of fruit:—29,965 bushels apples, 923 barrels and hampers ditto; pears, 699 bushels; plums, 57 boxes.

There have arrived, at the port of Liverpool, during the week ending Saturday last, 3,500 barrels of flour from the United States; and 900 barrels of flour and 614 quarters of wheat from Canada.

On Friday last, during a trial in some fields near the terminus of the Great Western Railway, the steple-chase horse Pilot cleared a space of 39 feet 10 inches in a leap over a brook, with a high bank and rail on one side of it, carrying a groom of twelve stone, besides the saddle, &c.

A case of defamation was brought before the Sixth Chamber of the Paris Correctional Tribunal last week, in which Mlle. Rachel was plaintiff, and M. Legallois, the proprietor of a work called "Les Actrices Galantes," was defendant. The defendant, through his counsel, having expressed his sorrow for having spoken in improper terms of Mlle. Rachel, the counsel for Mlle. Rachel stated that his client was satisfied with this acknowledgment and the Court consented to annul the prosecution.

On Tuesday, the 7th ult., the lands of Menus, part of the estate of the late Thomas Burke, Esq., of Loughrea, containing 122 acres of land, was sold for £5900. This shows that the value of land has not been depreciated by the times as the above estate was purchased, for nearly the same sum, about 40 years ago.

The Hon. Colonel George Anson, M.P., was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of the county of Stafford on Tuesday last as successor to the late Earl Ferrers.

The Chester Chronicle of Friday states, that although not much more than three months have elapsed since the last assizes, there are already no less than 36 prisoners in Chester Castle, awaiting their trial, and two out, upon bail.

There have been several fires during the week at Liverpool; but, fortunately, they have all been got under without much damage having been done.

The Egyptus steamer, which sailed from Marseilles for Alexandria on the 23d ult., is described by the *senaphore* as one of the most splendid vessels of the steam navy of France. Her present trip is a mere preparatory voyage.

On Saturday last, a fine male specimen of that rare bird the "Sea Eagle," was shot on the beach near Fleet, by a man of the name of Brewer, of Chichester; it proved an adult bird, of beautiful plumage, three feet long, and seven feet from the tip of its wings, when expanded.

A Paris paper reckons the annual revenue of the royal family of France at thirty millions of francs (£1,200,000), and the saving for the last thirteen years at five millions sterling, independent of the savings made by the King when he was Duke of Orleans.

The Artesian well at the Royal Hospital, Haslar, sunk by Mr. T. Deewra, manager of the large Artesian well now in progress for supplying Southampton with water, has resulted in producing a most abundant supply of water, which is found to be of the purest and softest quality.

The election of Town-councillors for the borough of Dublin has passed over very tamely, the public mind being wholly engrossed with the all-absorbing topics of pleas in abatement, captions, joinders, and rejoinders—terms which have become quite familiar, and explicable even to the hitherto most uninitiated in the mysteries of the law.

The Lords of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Board of Customs, have raised Glasgow from being a second-class port to the first-class.

The third annual meeting of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on Wednesday at their own offices. By the report read, it appeared that the profit and loss account showed a balance in favour of the Company of £75,300 13s 11d to the 30th of September last.

The Mayor of Stockton has caused printed hand-bills to be widely circulated, stating that all dogs found at large will be destroyed, in consequence of several fatal cases of hydrophobia having occurred near that town.

On Wednesday evening, immediately after the dispatch of the outward mails, an important meeting was held in the inland-office of the General Post-office, for the purpose of adopting preliminary measures to the establishment of a general fund for the widows and orphans of those who die in the service of that branch of the public service.

Several butchers in Newcastle-on-Tyne contemplate sending cattle to London, ready dressed, on the completion of the railway from Newcastle to London, the plan having been adopted at Darlington with success.

There are advertised for sale, by public auction, at Liverpool, the following large amount of American produce, during the ensuing week:—3,628 boxes 471 cases cheese, 1,370 hams, 62 tierces, 374 barrels beef, 714 barrels, 27 half-barrels, 50 kegs lard; 200 kegs Canadian butter, and 490 barrels apples.

An investigation of importance has been this week going on in the Birmingham workhouse, respecting the treatment to which the unfortunate tramps have been exposed.

Died on Wednesday morning, at his residence in Cavendish-square Charles Incevalds Burroughs Paulet, thirteenth Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire and Baron St. John of Basing, Premier Marquis of England, born January, 1764.

A very mischievous hoax was played off on Thursday last on the scientific and philosophical portion of the public. Cards and printed handbills were sent to the various newspaper offices and to a large number of persons distinguished either by station or scientific lore, requesting the honour of their presence to view a model of the aerial machine, which the proprietor, through the kindness of his friend, Mr. Edmonds, had obtained permission to exhibit at the extensive premises, 58, Conduit street, Regent-street. The result was, that the peaceful premises of the individual thus described were continuously assailed throughout the day by cognoscenti, dilettanti, and aristocratic patrons of mechanical science. The affair turned out to be a hoax. Mr. Edmonds was quite unaware of the honour intended for his house, and no doubt would have been glad to escape in an aerial machine for the day to get rid of his importunate visitors.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Friday.—A change of wind has brought some of the vessels here that had been detained; but, as their supplies had been at market previously, there was very little English wheat on show to-day. The demand, however, was inactive at late rates. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing. The best barley and malt were quite as dear; but other kinds were amending. The out trade was active, at full currencies; but all other grain commanded scarcely any attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2310; Barley, 2730; Oats, 140 quarters. Irish: Oats, 2860 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1600 quarters. Flour 4060 sacks; Malt, 2530 quarters. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 68s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 33s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 60s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 22s; Tonghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 35s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mangle peas, 34s to 35s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 52s; Suffolk, 35s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 39s per 250 lbs. Foreign: Free wheat, 60s to 68s. Dantzic, red, 50s to 62s; white, —s to —s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has met a fair demand, at full prices; but, in all other kinds of seeds, next to nothing has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linnseed, English, sowing 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; area, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £37 per last of ten quarters; linnseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £27 to £27 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 33s 1d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 22s 4d; peas, 33s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 2d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 18s 4d; rye, 29s 11d; beans, 31s 8d; peas, 33s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 7s; oats, 8s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The market for all kinds of tea, this week, has been in a very heavy state, and lower prices have been again accepted for inferior qualities.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of sugar—which are extremely scarce—are selling readily, at very full rates; but the middling and inferior descriptions may be considered a shade lower.

Coffee.—The demand for Ceylon coffee is inactive, and prices rule somewhat easier. All other kinds are quiet.

Rice.—This market is improving, but prices do not improve.

Wool.—The imports of wool since our last have been very scanty. Both English and foreign wools are in steady demand, at late rates.

Potatoes.—About 200 tons of potatoes have reached the water side this week. Five qualities sell firmly, other kinds slowly, at from 42½ to 43½ per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for which was on the whole heavy, yet Monday's quotations were supported. Notwithstanding the number of sheep was small, the mutton trade ruled dull, at barely late rates. In calves, the supply of which was moderate, a steady business was doing at an advance of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, at which the whole were disposed of. The sale for pigs was rather active, and the currencies had an upward tendency. Miltch cows were held at from £12 to £19 10s. Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ewe-washed sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Beasts, 520; cows, 138; sheep, 3800; calves, 167; pigs, 410.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—We had very heavy markets here to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs. by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10s; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; coarse and inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ewe-washed sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Beasts, 520; cows, 138; sheep, 3800; calves, 167; pigs, 410.

ROBERT HENRY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

This week, we have again the satisfaction to report still improving prospects in commerce generally, and more particularly in our foreign export trade, which is gradually increasing, chiefly for our colonies and foreign possessions. For the markets in China, likewise, the shipments now making are unusually large; and, although at this season of the year the home consumption of goods is generally limited, still the productive labourers in the manufacturing districts are in full employment, at fair rates of wages. In this flourishing state of mercantile affairs, money, becoming more tight in the hands of capitalists and of bankers, is not surprising, the extension of credit requiring additional investments of money, and enhancing the rates of interest and discount for loans of it. During the last week, and in the beginning of this one, rather large sales of our unfunded national securities were made, which caused the premiums on Exchequer Bills again to decline, as also did that on East India Bonds, as may be observed by reference to our quotations. In the share market, however, the improving demand for money for commercial purposes, has not tended to reduce the confidence previously reposed in Joint Stock Associations. In the shares of the Brighton Rail-road Company an advance of fully £4 on each was submitted to by purchasers, and much business was done in them. In those of the Great Western, York and North Midland, Derby and Birmingham, South Western, and various others, extensive business was done at improving prices. In this quarter everything continues in a most healthy condition.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, likewise, a great deal of good business has been done in the course of this week. A demand for Greek Bonds has arisen, which has fixed their value at 20, it previously having been fanciful. Should the new Constitution infuse honesty into that Government, the resources of that kingdom are abundantly sufficient for raising their inhabitants into great wealth. For Russian, Prussian, and Danish Bonds, likewise, the demand is improving, and so also are their prices. In the Bonds of several of the new States in America, considerable activity prevails, at prices a shade dearer than we quoted them last week. The state of the Foreign Exchanges, however, may in part be the reason for the increasing demand for European National Securities. On the Royal Exchange, last post day, the amount of Bills drawn on the Continent of Europe far exceeded the demand for them, and a further improvement in the rates of the Foreign Exchanges again occurred. Gold and silver, therefore, must continue to be remitted to this country in payment of the balance of commerce.

After the settlement of the time account on the English Stock Exchange last Tuesday, and fixing the next one for the 17th January, 1844, an animated demand occurred for all descriptions of Funded British Securities, and the Consols advanced fully one half per cent. on the prices of them during the previous week. This is the pressure of money from without, which must continue so long as we export goods to a greater value than we import, and are, and may cause a still more important rise in the value of our national debt before the conclusion of the coming year. The dividend hunters continue to expect to make as profit the Midsummer dividends, calculating on a farther rise of one per cent. previous to that period.

BRITISH FUNDS.—3 per Cent Consols, 96½; 3 per Cent Reduced, 95½; Bank Stock, 181 to 182; 1st India Stock, 271 to 273; 3d per Cent, Reduced, 102½; 3d per Cent, New 103½; Long Annuities, 12½; India Bonds, 70s premium; Exchequer Bills, 52s. to 54s. per 100; Consols for the January Account, 96½; London and Westminster Bank, 23½; Union Bank of London, 104; London Joint Stock Bank, 125.

Foreign Stocks.—Amsterdam, 114 to 112; Belgium, 104; Brazilian, 75 to 74; Chilean, 100 to 102; Colombian, 11½ to 12; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 54½; Dutch 5 per Cent, 99½ to 100; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 31; Peruvian, 2½ to 23; Portuguese, 43 to 44; Spanish Five, 23½ to 24; Spanish Three, 23½ to 33; Mexican Bonds, 31½ to 32; Russian, 115 to 116; Danish 8s to 87; Greek, 128 to 20; Prussian, 115 to 116; Venezuela, 35; Neapolitan, 104; French 5 per Cent Rent, 122½ to 123½.

SHARES OF JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 54½ to 55; Birmingham and Gloucester, 62½ to 64; Bristol and Exeter, 64 to 66; Eastern Counties, 95, scrip 11½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55 to 56; Great Western, 38 premium; Great North of England, 56 to 58; Hull and Selby, 50 to 52; London and Brighton, 40 to 43; London and Blackwall, 43; London and Croydon, 15; London and Greenwich, 43; London and Birmingham, 218 to 220; South Western, 69½ to 70 to 71; Manchester and Leeds, 20 premium; Manchester and Birmingham, 33 to 34; Midland Counties, 82 to 83; North Midland, 87 to 89; York and North Midland, 128 to 129; London and Dover, 30 to 32; Paris and Rouen, 29½; Rouen and Havre, 38 premium; Northern and Eastern, 49½ to 50.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 24.—34 Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. E. Dyer to be Captain, vice Bond; Cornet J. H. Travers to be Lieutenant, vice Dyer; J. Brunt to be Cornet, vice Travers.

2nd Foot: Brevet Major J. G. S. Gillard to be Major, vice Raitt; Lieut. J. Stirling to be Captain, vice Gillard; Ensign E. S. Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice Stirling; Capt. E. Inglis to be Ensign, vice Smyth; Lieut. R. W. Vane to be Lieutenant, vice Sparks; 4th: Lieut. C. S. Teale to be Captain, vice Gibson; to be Lieutenants: Ensign T. G. Morris, vice Teale; Ensign E. J. Gibson, vice Anderson; Lieut. R. Blackall, vice Campbell; to be Ensigns: Cadet W. J. Colville, vice Morris; Cadet C. G. Ellison, vice Gibson; Cadet A. Smith, vice Millington; 9th: Lieutenant J. Dunne to be Captain, vice Campbell; Ensign F. P. Lea to be Lieutenant, vice Dunne; Ensign W. Burden to be Lieutenant, vice Lea; Gentleman Cadet H. Hawes, to be Ensign, vice Burden.

10th: Assist.-Surgeon J. G. Inglis, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wood.—13th: Lieut. T. H. Breddon to be Lieutenant, vice Stethelm.—22nd: Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. E. Finch; Capt. T. A. Scudamore to be Captain, vice Gardiner.

28th: Ensign W. Roberts, to be Lieutenant, vice Cormick.—29th: Lieut. W. F. Stethelm, to be Lieutenant, vice Breddon.—31st: Capt. D. F. Longworth to be Captain, vice Norman; Assist.-Surgeon David Stewart, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James.—39th: Capt. C. T. Van Straubenzee, to be Major, vice Urquhart.—To be Captains: Lieut. H. A. Strachan, vice Eyre; Lieut. A. Anderson, vice Strachanzee.—To be Lieut.: Ensign F. Gee, vice Strachan.

To be Ensign: Cadet H. E. Reader, vice Gee. To be Surgeon: Assist.-Surgeon C. H. James, vice Stark.—40th: Captain R. Norman, vice Longworth.—44th: Captain N. S. Gardiner, vice Souther.—49th: Captain S. J. Goslin, vice Johnston; Lieut. W. M. Campbell, vice Blackall.—Second Class Staff-Surgeon, J. C. Pitcairn, M.D., to be Surge, vice Ford.—62nd: Lieut. General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir C. Napier.

Hart, and G. Oak, to be Surge, vice Wood to be Surge, vice Orr.—67th: Lieut. G. A. Currie to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. Warburton; Lieut. R. F. Sygde to be Lieut., vice Currie.—84th: Capt. W. Johnston to be Captain, vice Goslin.—85th: Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Pearson to be Colonel, vice Sir J. F. Fitzgerald.—86th: Lieut. R. M. Sparks to be Lieutenant, vice Woulfe.—94th: Cadet L. Fraser to be Ensign, vice Roberts.—97th: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be Colonel, vice Sir C. J. Napier.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. B. Way to be Colonel, vice Sir H. F. Bouverie.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. E. Evans to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon T. Hall, to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Rees; Surgeon W. M. Ford to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Pitcairn; R. Pyper to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Inglis; E. W. Bawtree, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Stewart.

BANKRUPTS.—E. LOCKE and A. D. MILLS, needle manufacturers, Lawrence Pountney-hill.—W. ROLFE, farmer, Therfield.—C. LEAF, warehouseman, Wood-street, Cheap-side.—G. BUTCHER, china dealer, Holborn-hill.—J. SHARP, linen-draper, Marsh-place, Old Kent-road.—C. CHAPMAN, stationer, Croydon.—J. A. HOLMES, merchant, New Broad-street, City.—T. DIGBY, corn-dealer, Lower Clapton, Middlesex.—J. BROWN, iron founder, Tydee, Monmouthshire.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PARLIAMENT.

CROWN-OFFICE, Nov. 25.—City of New Sarum: John Henry Campbell, Esq., in the room of Wadhwa Wyndham, Esq., deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Nov. 27.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First-Lieut. E. T. Ford to be Second Captain, vice Bailey; Second-Lieut. H. W. Barlow to be First Lieutenant, vice E. T. Ford.

BANKRUPTS.—C. PARSLOW, Blackman-street, Southwark, tailor.—W. PEARSON Chelmsford, draper.—W. DUNNAGE and J. DUNNAGE, Bowley-street, plumbers.—G. BAINES, Portsea, innkeeper.—J. GOODWIN, Eton, Bucks, ironmonger.—J. BATES Colchester, linen-draper.—C. ROBINSON, Great Trinity-lane, oil and colour merchant.—J. DEAKINS, Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, horse dealer.—T. W. JONES, Wellington, Shropshire, draper.—J. PARSONAGE, Birmingham, paper hanger.—W. MIERS, Leeds, oil merchant.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.—J. BOATH, jun., Forfar, manufacturer.—J. MORRISON, Edinburgh, painter.—J. GIBSON, Glasgow, writer.—J. M'DONALD, Parkholm, Printfield, calico printer.—J. STEWART, Edinburgh, coach hire.

BIRTHS.

At Warley Lodge, Essex, Mrs. Thomas Helme, of a son.—At Portland-place, the lady of William Little, Esq., of a son.—At Greenwich, the lady of Lieut. George Walter, Royal Marines, of a son.—At Dublin, the lady of Lieut. John H. Hussars, of a son.—At St. Helier, Jersey, the lady of Edward Strutt, Esq., M.P. of a son.—At Warham Rectory, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, of a son.—At No. 2, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the wife of I. G. Turnbull, Esq., of a son.—At Chatham, the lady of Lieut. Blackmore, of her Majesty's ship Camperdown, of a daughter.—At 30, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Adelerley, of a daughter.—At St. Albans, the lady of the Rev. H. Vachell, of a son.—In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. J. Soward, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Fortrose, Ross-shire, Charles Jack, Esq., of Antigua, to Jane, second daughter of Donald M'Ritchie, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Robert Jenner, R.N., third son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Selina Helen, youngest daughter of the late James Jameson, of Calcutta, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Rendall, Esq., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Martin Hind, Esq.—At St. Andrew's Undercliff, City, Capt. John Hungerford Gurney, R.A., to Anne Augusta, eldest daughter of the Hon. General Sir John Gurney, of the County of Warwick, Esq.—At Stonehouse, Lieut. Wm. R.M. to Lavinia, daughter of the Rev. Beauchamp St. John.—At Belton, Lincolnshire, Brandy Nicholson, jun., Esq., of Wootton, to Rosamond, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Skipworth, Rector of Pickworth.—At Stoke Damrell, Devon, Thomas E. G. Moore, Lieut. H.M.'s ship Calladonia, to Emma, daughter of the late Lieut. Taplin, R.N.—At Paris, Charles M'Carthy, Count Fontaine de Mervé, to Mary, daughter of D. M'Carthy, Esq.—At Richmond, Surrey, William Wright, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon.—At Langham-place, William, eldest son of Fergus J. Graham, Esq., to Deborah, daughter of R. H. Holland, Esq., of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Esq.—At Finchley Chapel, the Rev. B. O. Bendall, of King's Wood, Gloucestershire, to Emma, daughter of T. G. Newman, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Crofton Rectory, near Wakefield, the Rev. M. J. Naylor, D.D., in the 80th year of his age. He was many years Head Master of the Grammar School, and for 30 years editor of the *Journal*, Wakefield.—At Minchinhampton, aged 51 years, Mr. William George Ralph.—At Fitzwilliam Lodge, Booterstown, near Dublin, the Countess of Roscomown, aged 38.—At Bath, aged 82, Thomas Best, Esq., of Crewkerne, brother of Lord Wyford.—At York, Mr. Lockwood, aged 47, of the White Swan Hotel.—At Manchester, the Rev. John Gatliff, aged 81, senior Canon of the Collegiate Church, and Rector of St. Mary's.—At his house at Newington-place, Kenington, John Shaw, Esq., of the firm of Shaw and Sons, Fetter-lane, in the 72nd year of his age.—At Cobham, Surrey, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B.—At Hemingford Grey, Hunts, Thomas Margate, Esq., in his 67th year.—At

Dufour's-place, Golden square, aged 75, Mr. Joseph Toogood, upwards of 20 years Surveyor of Pavements.—At Edinburgh, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. A. Loraine.—In Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Thomas Parke, Esq., in his 83d year.—At Hastings, aged 64, Ann daughter of the late Drake Hollingsby, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chancellor of Chichester.—At Greenwich Hospital, Lieutenant Edward de Montmorency, R.N., the only surviving son of the Rev. Redmond Morris, of Mallow, county of Cork, aged 62.—In Bloomsbury-square, in the 90th year of her age, Lady Silvester, relict of the late Sir John Silvester, Bart., of Yardley House, Essex, and formerly Recorder of London.—Thomas Dorford, Esq., aged 82, formerly member of the Court of Common Council for the City of London 33 years.—Frances Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Vice Chancellor of England, aged 19.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS. M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in effecting a New Engagement with Herr KENIG, who has consented partially to abandon his projected provincial tour; Herr Kenig will therefore perform every evening until further notice. This re-engagement, combined with the very extraordinary success of the English Quadrille, has determined M. Julien to extend the season until Christmas.

This prolongation will enable M. Julien to bring forward several other novelties, composed during the past recess; in addition to which, and in order to merit the unprecedented patronage so liberally bestowed on his exertions, he has made several additions to his already extensive array of talent.

Mr. CHATTERTON, the celebrated Harpist, is engaged for a limited number of nights, and will perform a Solo on Wednesday evening.

The Master FLÄTZER are also engaged, and will appear, for the first time, at M. Baumann's Benefit, on Tuesday next, and sing one of their favourite Scotch Duets.

THE ENGLISH QUADRILLE, characteristic of the different styles of English Music, and introducing the effect of the Military Fife, which has been unanimously encored each time of performance, will be played every evening.

The ROYAL IRISH and REAL SCOTCH QUADRILLES, still continue to be received most favourably, and will be played on alternate nights.

On Tuesday next, Dec. 5th, the Concert will be for the Benefit of M. BAUMANN, when a most attractive Programme will be presented.

Boxes open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock. Promenade and Upper Boxes, 1s. Dress Circle, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes, £1 1s.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Reilly, Box-office of the Theatre; of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, New Bond-street; and Mons. Julien's Office, 3, Maddox-street, Bond-street.

FATHER MATHEW, THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS have great pleasure in informing their patrons that the above celebrated character has kindly honoured them with sittings for his likeness, which is now added to the Collection. It represents him in his usual dress, wearing the temperance medal presented by him, and they trust gives a faithful description of one to whom Ireland and the community generally are so much indebted. Admittance 1s.—Chambers of Napoleon's Relics, 6d. Open during the Cattle Show from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.

The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this Exhibition, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission, to One Shilling each Person. This unique Collection, which has lately undergone a complete re-decoration, consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious salons, two hundred and forty feet long, is crowded with interesting specimens of vertu. This Collection embraces upwards of Sixty Figures as large as life, from the Mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant, attired in their native costume; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection, which is open daily, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling.

NOT-ICE!!! ARTIFICIAL AND FROZEN LAKE.

BAKER STREET BAZAAR.—The Subscribers to the GLACIARUM, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the term of the premises expiring on the 25th of January next, and their general unfitness and deficiency of space, the Proprietor has decided to FINALLY CLOSE THE ESTABLISHMENT ON THAT DAY, which he takes the earliest opportunity of making public, to prevent disappointment to those who may not have seen and desire to witness this admitted wonder of novelties, which, although recently destroyed by a storm of rain, has been magically re-frozen, the snow has again fallen on the mountain rocks and trees, and the picturesque glacier formed of the ice, again tempts the venturesome skater to descend with astonishing rapidity to the sea-bound LAKE OF LICHENE, now re-frozen as solid as ever, and Skaters and Spectators are invited to witness this extraordinary discovery (the only one in the world), while the opportunity offers, with the additional attraction of SLEDGES on the Frozen Lake, for the use of Ladies and Children, without additional charge, open daily, from 10 till dusk, when it is beautifully illuminated until 10 at night. A choice band, led by Mr. Sedgwick, plays every evening to numerous Skaters; and on Monday and Thursday Evenings, and the four days of the Cattle Show, viz., the

SYLVESTER SOUND, Part II., for DECEMBER—Price, One Shilling—is now ready, with Four Humorous Illustrations. Orders received by all News-vendors and Booksellers.

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THE MEDICAL TIMES ALMANACK will be ready in the last week in December. The enormous sale of Last Year's Almanack justifying the most limitless expenditure in doing justice to the Almanack for 1844, the conductors of the Medical Times will present it to the public, with numerous novel attractions, and more than one-third larger than the last—viz., 96 4to columns for 5d. It will contain, in addition to the usual Almanack matter, a collection of Medical and Surgical Recipes, ingredients of the principal Patent Medicines, an abstract of the Pharmacopoeia, &c. Price 5d.; Stamped, 6d. Advertisements to be sent in immediately.—Office, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

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THE RED BOOK for 1844. **THE ROYAL KALENDAR and COURT and CITY REGISTER** for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies; containing an improved and enlarged Peerage and Baronage—the House of Commons, with the latest alterations—the Queen's Ministers—Royal Household—Government Departments—Ambassadors, British and Foreign—Navy and Army—Law and Civil Officers—Ecclesiastical Establishments—Universities—Literary, Scientific, and Educational Societies—Charitable and Commercial Institutions—Marriages—Deaths—&c. Thoroughly revised, price 5s.; or, with an Appendix or Index of Names contained in the volume, 1s. 6d. in addition. London: STUBBS and Co., Stationers-court; and other Proprietors.

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EDWARD PRICE and Co. beg respectfully to inform the Public, that their Composite Candles are sold in packets of 6 lbs. each, having a blue label with the inscription, "Price's patent Composite Candles." This notice becomes necessary, in consequence of the numerous imitations lately introduced, and often substituted for their Candles. E. P. and Co. use no arsenic in any of their processes. The candles generally charged throughout the country are for PRICE'S Patent Composite Candles, 1s. per lb.—requiring no snuffing. The sizes recommended are sizes and long four; and for bedroom use tene. Price's patent Cocoa Nut Candles, 10d. per lb.—giving a beautifully white pure light, but requiring snuffing. Price's Night Mortars, 1s. 6d. per lb., an excellent substitute for rushlights; Nos. 18, 24, and 28 to the pound, to burn 10, 8, and 6 hours. Price's Stearine, Margarine, and Ceylon Wax Candles supplied as usual. Almost every chandler throughout the country is able to supply these candles to their customers, but in places where they cannot be so had, on receiving a post-office order for 4s. E. Price and Co. will immediately forward an equivalent quantity of candles at the above rates, charging for will immediately forward an equivalent quantity of candles at the above rates, charging for the box. The Trade supplied with Crude Cocoa Nut Oil.—Manufactory, Belmont, Vauxhall, Surrey.

FIDDLE and PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE. **A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths,** No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce.—The Fiddle os. s. d. e. s. d. 12 Table Spoons..... 30 2 7 10 15 0 12 Dessert ditto..... 20 7 7 3 4 0 12 Table Forks..... 30 7 2 10 15 0 12 Dessert ditto..... 20 7 2 7 3 4 0 2 Gr

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE MARRIAGE OF FRED AND ALICE.

IT having been arranged that Fred and Alice should pass their honeymoon at Greville's country house, Lucree consented to accompany her father a week before hand, in order to prepare for their reception, and as both Fred and Alice desired to have Caroline with them, it was decided that she, Charles, the Doctor, and Major Palgrave, should accompany them to church, and then proceed to the Hall together, with the view of making up a happy family party.

Accordingly when the day arrived—that day to which all save Caroline had long looked forward with joy—they proceeded to church; but scarcely had the ceremony commenced, when Caroline—being utterly unable to subdue her feelings—fainted before the altar.

As she was falling, Fred caught her in his arms, and, with the assistance of Charles, carried her into the vestry. Nor would he leave her until she had been restored to a state of consciousness, when the sacred character of the place, and the solemn occasion on which they had met to hear regarded in heaven that vow which—in all but that which she had held to be the one grand point—she knew that she had violated, caused her to be nearly heart-broken.

Eventually, however, finding that she was sufficiently recovered to render his immediate assistance unnecessary, he left her with Charles, who, with the utmost tenderness, endeavoured to soothe her, and returned with the trembling Alice to the altar.

The ceremony was then most impressively performed; and when they had re-entered the vestry, Caroline and Alice were in an instant locked in each other's arms. The prompt interposition of Charles, however, prevented another fainting scene, and when the register had been signed, they left the church and returned to the residence of Dr. Hawtree.

Charles, during the whole of this time, was exceedingly thoughtful; not even when rallied by Major Palgrave and the Doctor, in a style well calculated, on such an occasion, to excite mirth, could a smile be extorted from him. Nor could the mind of Caroline be tranquillized. She was throughout the day wretched. Not even during the journey—although the Doctor, having been implored by Fred, used every effort in his power to cheer her—could her spirits be raised; still her tears were checked; they did not flow until she had reached the Hall, when she wept and sobbed convulsively, and, despite all her efforts to suppress her feelings, eventually fainted again.

Lucree, however, as well as Alice, attended to her then, and their combined efforts succeeded in restoring her peace of mind so far at least as to enable her to sit down to dinner with calmness; and, as Fred and the Doctor took especial care to allow no subject to be dwelt upon which was not of a lively character, they and the Major led and supported the conversation with so much tact, that the evening passed off merrily.

In the morning, when they met in the breakfast-room, the Major was not allowed even to speak—except on the subject of war; and, even then, Lucree would not suffer him to say a syllable in disparagement of Napoleon. But, he managed—and that, too, without Napoleon's aid—to make the subject of war subservient to his purpose, which was that of raising the spirits and increasing the happiness of them all.

And they were, with the single exception of Caroline, happy—very happy—and even Caroline appeared to be so, conscious that if she did not thus appear, she would distress them. They, therefore, spent the morning gaily. The bride and bridegroom were allowed to be a little by themselves, but not much, seeing that Alice especially was in great requisition.

Just, however, as the ladies began to think about dressing for dinner, a postchaise drew hastily up to the gate, and, immediately afterwards, to their great astonishment, out stepped Mrs. Vincent Darnley!

Her appearance threw them all at once into confusion. What could be her object? What could she want there?

"That woman delights," said Charles, "in attempting to mar the happiness of others; but this attempt—for it is one—shall signally fail. I'll go and speak to her myself." By this time Mrs. Darnley had been admitted; and as Charles was about to leave the room, a servant appeared with a message to the effect that she must see her brother instantly, and alone.

"Well," said Greville, "if she must, she must. There's no help for it. Can't account for these things—they're far above all human comprehension."

With injunctions from Charles, Fred, Palgrave, and the Doctor, not to invite her, on any account, to stay, he then proceeded to the parlour, into which she had been shown, sincerely wishing that things had been differently ordered.

"Alexander," she cried, as he entered the room, "I am ruined! I lost! utterly lost! I've been robbed, Alexander! plundered! vilely, cruelly, treacherously plundered! I am now, Alexander, reduced to utter destitution. What has occurred?"

"Why, what has occurred, Gertrude? What has occurred?"

"That vile wretch! Oh! that abominable brute!"

"What, your husband, Gertrude? your new husband?"

"Husband, Alexander! Never again call him my husband."

"Well, but that's the man you allude to?"

"Yes, the villain! Oh! that I should ever have been such a fool! Alexander, I shall go mad!"

"Well, but what's he been up to? What's he been doing? What is it all about?"

"Would you believe it? Would you believe it? That—I shall lose all my senses, I know I shall—that infamous wretch, taking advantage of my absence—not content with selling out all the money I had—has sold off the whole of my furniture, and left me!"

"Well," said Greville, "there's no accounting for these things."

"No accounting, Alexander! I'll bring him to justice. On that I'm resolved. I'll punish him!"

"But you can't Gertrude—you can't do that!—you can't punish a man for selling his own goods!"

"His own goods, Alexander! They were mine!"

"They were, Gertrude, before you married; but after your marriage they were his."

"Don't tell me, Alexander—I know better. I'll find the means. I can and will punish the wretch if I live. But now, Alexander, you must come with me immediately to town—"

"To town, Gertrude!—What for?"

"To assist me, Alexander, in finding that wretch!"

"Well, but—bless my soul—what good can I do? I can do no good."

"What good can I or any other woman do in an affair of this nature alone? And to whom besides you, Alexander, am I now to look for aid?"

"But the house is full, Gertrude—the house is full!"

"Of what importance is that?"

"Oh, I cannot with any degree of propriety—"

"Can you with any degree of propriety, Alexander, refuse to assist me?"

"Oh, I'd render you willingly all the assistance in my power; but I really don't see that I can do any good!"

"You can do good, Alexander—much good. You therefore must return with me at once."

"Well, but now that he is gone, why take any more trouble about him. Let him go. What do you want to find him for? What can you do with him when you have found him?"

"I'll punish him—that's what I'll do with the wretch. Let him go! I'll find him if he is to be found upon earth."

"Well, but how can I leave? It's so awkward."

"Awkward, Alexander! Look at my position—look at it!"

"Well, well! I do look at it! Don't be so impetuous!"

"I insist upon your returning to town with me immediately. The chaise is at the gate, therefore come with me at once."

"What, before dinner?"

"Now! what is your dinner when compared with my ruin?"

"I think you'd better give him up at once, and let him go about his business!"

"Never, Alexander!—Never!—Now, are you quite ready?"

"Oh, but I must go up to them, you know, Gertrude—I must just tell them that I am going."

"Then go up at once, and come down to me again as soon as possible. Don't let them come here! I'll not see any one of them. They may, perhaps, advise you not to go; but recollect this, I'll not leave the house without you."

Greville then slowly returned to his friends. He didn't like the idea of leaving at all! He thought it hard—very hard—and the strength of that thought increased as he explained to them what had occurred.

"And now," he added gravely, "she insists on my returning to town with her immediately."

"Nonsense," said Charles, "Absurd! You can do no good by going to town."

"That's what I told her!" cried Greville, "word for word. But she will, notwithstanding this, drag me to town."

"But I wouldn't be dragged!—I wouldn't go to town!—It's perfectly ridiculous!" said Fred.

"If you can do no good—and the fact is, I don't see what real good you can do—don't go," said the Major, but neither of the ladies said a word: nor would the Doctor: he thought that it would not be, under the circumstances, wise to interfere.

"But look here!" cried Greville—"look here!—she says she'll not leave the house without me, and whenever she says she'll not, she'll not—that's law."

"I'll go at once, and turn her out," cried Fred.

"My dearest love!" said Alice, "pray do not. For my sake, dear Frederick, you will not."

"But we are to be annoyed by—"

"Don't go to her," said Greville, "she's up. Fred! I'll fly at you like a wild tigress."

"Well," he added gravely, "I suppose I must go. There's no accounting for these things. Well, good bye, God bless you! I shall see you again, perhaps, some time or another."

"Good bye!"

"Well, I would not go," said Fred; but as it was thought generally that it would be, under the circumstances, advisable that he should go, in order to avoid all disturbance which then would have been, of course, peculiarly unpleasant, no farther opposition was offered. They, therefore, proceeded to bid him adieu, and to express hopes of seeing him again on the morrow, but during the ceremony of shaking hands, &c., the parlour bell began to ring with unexampled violence.

"There she is!" cried Greville, "I told you she was up! Well, good bye, God bless you all. Good bye, good bye."

He then calmly returned to his amiable sister, and met with precisely the reception he expected.

"Alexander!" she exclaimed, as he entered the room, "what on earth have you been about all this time! I told you to return to me immediately! Really, this treatment is monstrous. Are you ready?"

"Yes, I am ready, Gertrude: quite ready, I only want my hat and coat."

"I have ordered the servant to bring them!"

"I have not done so yet, but I will."

"You will!" she exclaimed, ringing the bell again with violence, "Heaven pity me."

"Don't be so impetuous, Gertrude: don't be so impetuous."

"Impetuous!" she echoed, pacing the room with indignation.

"Oh, I'd forgotten," said Greville, "wouldn't you like to have some slight refreshment?"

"No!"

"Not a glass of wine! Have a glass of wine?"

"I'll have nothing. Your master's hat and coat," she added, addressing the servant.

The hat and coat were brought, and when they had been somewhere about half put on she took his arm and hurried him down to the chaise, which they entered at once and were off.

Caroline had already won the sympathy of all around her, but when, by virtue of the kindness she experienced, she became sufficiently reconciled to act as the mistress of the house, and to perform those duties—which she so well knew how to perform—with the most unobtrusive grace, she gradually became so endeared to them, that merging, as they did merge, almost imperceptibly, all considerations having reference to her conduct to Sir Arthur, they treated her not only with respect, but with unfeigned affection.

She was not, however, happy. She could not be happy. She was conscious of being beloved by them all, it is true, but albeit she strove to appear to be happy in their society, happiness was, in reality, a stranger to her heart. She felt her position most acutely, and that feeling induced gentleness and amiability. She saw all around her joyous, and did all she could to increase their joy: she endeavoured, in every possible way, to increase their comfort, but although she knew that those endeavours were appreciated highly, her latent grief was not therefore the less poignant.

(To be concluded in our next.)

At one o'clock in the morning of the 22nd ult., a comet, only visible through a telescope, was discovered near the star Gamma, of Orion, by M. Faye, an astronomer attached to the Royal Observatory at Paris.

CHESS.

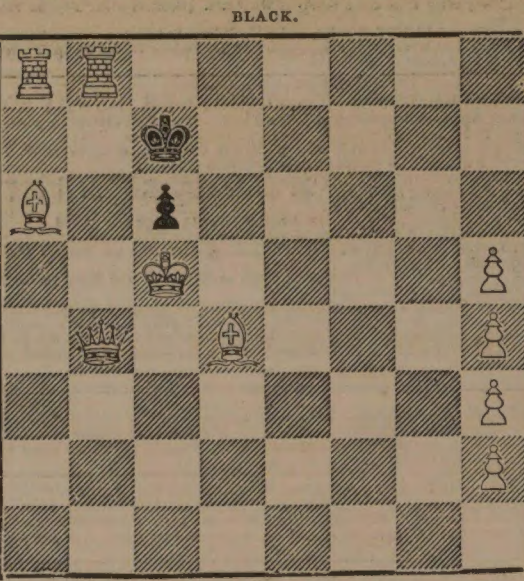
Solution to problem No. 45.

WHITE.
1. P checks
2. Kt to K Kt 8th, dis ch
3. Q to K R 6th
4. Q to K R 7th
5. Q to K Kt 7th
6. R to Q 8th
7. Q to K 7th
8. Q to Q 7th
9. R to Q R 8th
10. Q to Q B 8th
11. B to K 4th
12. Q to Q Kt 7th
13. P takes B, mates

BLACK.
K takes P
K to K R sq *
K takes Kt
K takes Kt
K moves
K takes R
K moves
K takes B
K takes R
B interposes
B takes B
B takes Q

*2. K takes Kt at K B sq
3. K takes Kt
4. K moves
&c as before

Problem No. 46.—(By EDWARD.)
White to move and mate with the Rook's Pawn in 9 moves



WHITE.
Solution in our next.

SOMNAMBULISM.—On Sunday morning, about half-past six o'clock, the police were surprised to see a man walking along the Strand towards Temple-bar, with nothing on but his shirt, and bearing in his right hand a candle and candlestick, like some unhappy wight about to do penance. On being awake, he told them that he was a stone-mason, living in Drury-lane, and had been dreaming that he was going to his work in Whitechapel.

The agents acting for his Majesty King Leopold in this country have made another large purchase of prize bulls, rams, and ewes, for the purpose of improving the breed of horned cattle and sheep in Belgium. On Tuesday 12 bulls of the best English breed, 15 rams, and 30 ewes, were shipped off for Ostend on account of the Belgian government; making a total of 80 bulls, 100 milch cows, and 300 rams and ewes, that have been exported from England to Antwerp and Ostend within the last six weeks by the agents.

THE VALUE OF AN ACTOR.—The celebrated Bouffé has abandoned an engagement with the Theatre of the Gymnase, and transferred his talents to the Variétés. He does so legally, paying the penalty of 100,000 francs (£4000) to the administration of the Gymnase. This sum eventually rests at the charge of the Théâtre des Variétés; but, as its treasury could not muster the whole sum, Bouffé has advanced £2000, which is to be repaid him out of the great profits he is expected to realise for his new masters.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Last week's publication of this journal presents to the metropolitan public a striking and faithful representation of the most interesting scenes and prominent actors in the present all-engrossing state prosecutions in Dublin. In catering for the public taste in this particular, the proprietors have been equally successful in the attractive nature of the subject chosen, and the ability with which the design has been executed. In fact, they have robbed the Dublin public of the monopoly of the gratification of imperial curiosity, and have afforded to Londoners and the public generally a lively and satisfactory representation of the Hibernian "lions." The venerable judges form a very pretty tableau. Their facial characteristics are faithfully defined, and they all seem, at the same time, on the *qui vive*, and stirred, as might be expected, from their ordinary quietude, by the interesting nature of the proceedings. "The conspirators," particularly the youthful ones, seem proud of their position; while in the centre of all is a striking portrait of "the great Dan" himself, careworn and contemplative, as he latterly appears, but still "with Atlantean shoulders fit to bear" the weight of all the grave responsibilities and impending dangers to which he is so conspicuously subjected. He is surmounted by a new beaver of peculiar construction, which he has recently worn; and, from the change which such a circumstance makes in the appearance of any face, whether living or depicted, the task of the artist was rendered more difficult in combining fidelity, as regarded the present appearance, with the preservation of that expression of countenance with which the generality of people are so familiar.—*Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 27.

STRANGE COINCIDENCES.—Some days since a statesman and academical, in the course of a conversation which took place in the library of the French National Institute, observed that, in the middle of each century for the last five hundred years, some great social crisis had occurred in Europe. "In 1440," said he, "it was the art of printing which created a revolution. In 1550, it was Luther who shook the foundation of Catholicity. In 1650 it was Bacon and Descartes who demolished the infallibility of Aristotle. In 1750, it was philosophy which triumphed and prepared the revolution of 1789. We approach the year 1850, and it is evident society is preparing to undergo a fundamental renovation."

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—[From a Barbadoes paper.]—On the 22d of August, as the brig Rowena was lying in Laguayra Roads, the weather perfectly calm, I discovered the vessel moving about among the shipping. I could not conceive what could be the matter. I gave orders to heave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not; but, to my surprise, I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy-rope, and moving the anchor slowly along the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore. It was of a flattish shape, something like a devil fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks, one each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, and exactly like a bat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows:—Length from end of the tail to end of the tusks, 18 feet; from wing to wing, 20 feet; the mouth, 4 feet wide; and its weight 3502 lbs.—C. S. DILL.

(The following appeared only in a late edition last week.)

PROSECUTION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN, Thursday Evening.

The following is a copy of the Attorney-General's notice served upon each of the traversers last night:—

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Queen against O'Connell and Others.

Take notice that her Majesty's Attorney-General will on behalf of her Majesty on Friday next make application to her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench that there shall be a trial at bar in this cause, and that such trial be fixed to commence on Monday, the 11th day of December next, or such other day as the Court shall please to appoint, and that the said 11th day of December, and the following days up to and including the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1843, shall, for the purpose of such trial, be deemed and taken to be a part of this present Michaelmas Term, or for such other order as the Court may think right.

Dated this 22d day of November, 1843. WILLIAM KEMMIS, Crown Solicitor, No. 40, Kildare-street.

Affidavits have been filed in the Crown Office by the accused in order to ground several motions. One of the applications will be, to postpone the trial until the 1st of February, 1844. Another application is also to be made, that the trial should be postponed in consequence of the variety of charges to be met, and the number of witnesses who must be cursorily examined. Then arises a third motion similar to one already refused, the obtaining of the endorsement of the names of the witnesses on the back of the bill.

DUBLIN, Friday.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIALS TO THE FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY NEXT.—The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench this day were of the utmost importance. The trials have been fixed for the 15th day of January, 1844, the second day of Hilary Term. This postponement from the day named in the notice of the Attorney-General was suggested by the learned gentleman himself on hearing the affidavit of the traversers' solicitors read, which stated that they could not prepare for the full defence of their clients within the period mentioned by him.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WRONGS OF WOMAN.

The militia law of Rhode Island does not exempt females from performing military duty, and several have been arrested and confined for disobeying the said law.

SORTES JUVENALIANÆ.

The memorable history of the "Sortes Virgilianæ," in the case of Charles the First, Lord Falkland, and others, having lately become the topic of conversation in a certain distinguished circle, the company present determined on adopting among themselves this interesting mode of amusement; but the works of the Mantuan bard not being at hand, a copy of Juvenal was selected, and the lots confined to the tenth satire; when the following, as we are informed, was the result:—

Lord Brougham—"Locus nullâ non arte petitus," v. 110. His lordship having proposed to open the leaves again on behalf of his friend Lord Ellenborough, met with verse 71: "Verbosa et grandis epistola venit."

Dan. O'Connell tried next—"Eccè signum!"

"—Torrens dicendi copia multis

Et sua mortifera est facundia." V. 9, 10.

Bishop of Exeter—"Posidit tulit arma tiarâ." V. 267.

Mr. Campbell, M.P. (pro. tem.) for Salisbury—"Tanti in numeribus fiducia." V. 306.

Father Mathew—"Credimus altos

Defecisse amnes, epotaque flumina." V. 176, 177.

Sydney Smith, being allowed a rapture over the whole volume, had the following—"Ploratur lacrymis amissa pecunia veris."

COPPERING SHIPS BY GALVANISM.

A patent has recently been granted for applying the electrolyte process to coppering ships. The inventor proposes to float the vessel in a dock containing a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, and, by means of a powerful voltaic battery, to deposit a coating of copper on the wood, which must be previously rubbed over with plumbago, to cause the metal to adhere. Assuming that sufficient electric force could be obtained to effect the deposition of the copper on so large a surface, the project is practicable, but the expense would prevent its adoption, unless the requisite quantity of electricity be generated at much less cost than by the present plans. The cost of the zinc consumed in exciting voltaic batteries, has operated as a serious drawback on all attempts to form copper utensils by the electrolyte process, which at first threatened to throw all copper-smiths and workers in metal out of employ. If that difficulty can be overcome by a cheap mode of exciting electricity, there appears nothing to prevent the deposition of metal vessels, in lieu of manufacturing them; and not only may ships be coppered by the process, but metal ships themselves might be constructed in the same manner, without any labour whatever.

The wags of the Four Courts, Dublin, have been exercising their wits in producing jokes on the subject of the state prosecutions. One of the best is given to a young barrister, who adduced the hill fires, in proof that the Repealers were "going to blazes!"

One curious source of traffic for Hull is threatened with extinction. There is a law in Hamburg prohibiting mixed marriages, which people evade by repairing to some other country to be united; and the regular steam communication with Hull gives that place a preference. The Senate of Hamburg, however, have under consideration a law authorising marriages between Christians and Jews.

JONATHAN'S PROGRESS OF STEAM.

An American paper says that a Mr. Perkins has invented a compound which he calls a "Concentrated Essence of the Sublimated Spirit of Steam." A person has only to put a phial of it in his pocket, and it will carry him along at the rate of fifty miles an hour; or, by merely swallowing three drops when you go to bed at night, in the morning you will wake up in any part of the world you may choose!

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN OPTICS.

It has been repeatedly noticed, by microscopic observers, that the only agreeable time for making minute observations is during day-light. The pure white daylight, furnished by reflection of the sun's rays from large floating cumuli, is that which best illuminates microscopic objects; whilst the orange or reddish-yellowish light of a lamp or candle wears the eye incomparably more than the softness of day-light. The imperfections of lamp or candle-light appear to arise from two causes: 1st, its being monochromatic; 2dly, the colour in excess being that which is most intensely luminous, viz., yellow. The first renders us totally unable to appreciate colour; the second causes a very unpleasant and injurious glare. It occurred to me that these might be overcome from the following considerations:—By the combination of the spectrum with that formed from the mixture of those existing in one portion of the spectrum with that formed from the mixture of those remaining, that white light is produced. The two colours formed by these combinations, each consisting of that colour which the other requires to compose white light, are called for that reason, complimentary to each other. All we have to do, then, to render a reddish-yellow light white, is to mix with that colour the complimentary one. The colour must vary according to the nature of the light, and the quality of the combustible: if the light be reddish, a pale green glass, in addition to the blue, will be requisite. The readiest mode of ascertaining the proper tint is to fit the polariscope to the microscope; then to place in the stage some crystallised salts belonging to any other system than the cubic; next to arrange the analyzer, and polarizer so that their planes of polarization are at right angles. By examining thus several crystalline specimens, a portion may be always found which is of exactly the same colour as that of the flame (which must be found out by comparison), by then turning round the analyzer, so that the planes of polarization become parallel, the complimentary blue tint will be found, and a piece of glass of this colour will be the requisite one. In applying this principle to the illumination of microscopic objects, I found that, by passing the light, in its passage from the candle or lamp, through a piece of deep blue glass, I could render the light, as I had anticipated, perfectly colourless.—*Dr. Griffiths*.

EXAMPLES OF COMPARATIVE SPEED.

In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings, size and construction seem to have little influence. In illustration of this a few curious instances may be cited:—The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces a day; a worm crawls but five inches in fifty seconds; while the tiny lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. "The American swan," says Audubon, "when migrating, with a moderate wind in his favour, and mounted high in the air, certainly travels at the rate of one hundred miles, or more, an hour! I have often," continues the writer, "timed the flight of the goose, and found a mile a minute a common rapidity; but when the two species, in changing their feeding ground, have been flying near each other (which I have often seen), the swan invariably passes with double the velocity." An elk runs a mile in five minutes, an antelope can run the same distance in one; and it has been calculated that did the elephant possess the salutory power of the flea, it could leap from Hyde Park corner to Greenwich at a bound, clearing the dome of St. Paul's by the way. This last instance outdoes our favourite, Carlotta Grisi.

THE POLITICAL MURPHY.

An extract from G. T. F. Smith's "Parliamentary Predictions."—Fate of the Belgian Ministry. From the commencement of January, 1844, to the 28th of the month, provided the chambers may be sitting at the time, an afflictive crisis will occur to King Leopold's Ministry, tending to their complete change or resignation; and they will be defeated on a measure of great importance. This judgment is given or founded upon the same principle as enabled the author to predict the resignation of the three British Cabinets.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

By a Parliamentary paper of last session, it appears, that, according to the census of 1841, the population of Ireland was 8,175,238, of which number 852,064 were members of the Church of England; 6,427,712 were Roman Catholics; 642,356, Presbyterians; other Protestant Dissenters, 21,808; making the total of the abstract, 7,943,940. There is no return as to the residue of the population set forth. On a return presented on the same occasion as to the population of England and Wales, it appears that according to the census of 1841 there were 15,906,750 persons, and 4896 travelling, when the number was ascertained. There were at the same period in England and Wales 7,711,101 males, and 8,135,649 females; and in Scotland, 241,871 males, and 1,378,336 females.

FATE OF THEATRES.

Judging from the following table, it might almost be said that the natural death of theatres is by fire; for, of thirteen of those structures in the metropolis, ten were burnt. The other three marked with an asterisk, were not allowed to die in their natural way, but were noisily cut off by being pulled down:—

	Built.	Burnt.	Aged, years.
Drury-Lane Theatre.....	1662	1672	10
" " ".....	1674	1791*	17
" " ".....	1794	1809	15
" " ".....	1812	—	—
Covent-Garden.....	1733	1808	75
" " ".....	1809	—	—
Italian Opera House.....	1704	1789	85
" " ".....	1791	—	—
Haymarket Theatre.....	1720	1766*	46
" " ".....	1766	1820*	54
" " ".....	1821	—	—
English Opera House.....	1816	1829	11
" " ".....	1834	—	—
Astley's Amphitheatre.....	1780	1794	14
" " ".....	1795	1893	8
" " ".....	1804	1841	37
" " ".....	1842	—	—
Circus (Surrey).....	1782	1805	23
" " ".....	1806	—	—
Royalty Theatre.....	1786-7	1826	39